

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 145

PRICE TWO CENTS

EXPERT CHASE SAYS SINKING FUND INQUIRY STARTED BY HAMLIN

Appears Before the Committee on Ways and Means of the Legislature to Answer Statements of Mr. Stevens.

HAS DATA WITH HIM

Says That When the Examination Began He Had Not Expected to Find "Crude Mathematical Mistakes."

Claiming that he started his investigation of the sinking funds of the state at the request of Charles S. Hamlin at the time he was Democratic candidate for Governor and pointing out an alleged mistake of \$110,000, Harvey S. Chase appeared before the legislative joint committee on ways and means again today for another hearing on the recent investigation made of the state treasurer's department by Mr. Chase at the direction of Governor Foss. State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens was present also.

Today's hearing was given for the express purpose of allowing Mr. Chase to reply to criticisms of his report made before the committee by Treasurer Stevens at a former hearing. In asking for another opportunity to be heard in defense of his report, Mr. Chase claimed that the remarks of the treasurer had impaired his reputation as an efficient business man.

Mr. Chase brought with him to the committee room today several large charts and other data with the aid of which, he said, he expected to refute Mr. Stevens' argument that the system of computing sinking funds now in vogue in the treasury department is superior to that proposed by Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase declared that the attack of Treasurer Stevens had been unprovoked and wholly unexpected by him, but maintained that the theory and argument of the latter were based upon fallacy.

"When we began the examination," said Mr. Chase, "we did not expect to find crude mathematical mistakes. We were greatly surprised when we found the first of them, which was in the computations relating to one of the direct debt sinking funds, as follows:

"In order to familiarize ourselves with Mr. Stevens' methods and to verify his sinking fund calculations, we picked out one sinking fund—the war loan—and computed it ourselves according to the treasurer's method. We came out at the end with a deficiency of \$17,000 in the fund, whereas the treasurer's figures on his clerk's working sheets showed a surplus of \$93,000 in the same fund—a difference of \$110,000 (the sum of these two amounts).

"We examined our figures carefully. I spent three hours one Saturday night at my office going over them myself. We could find no inaccuracies. On Monday morning I went with Mr. Tuttle to the treasurer's office and asked the clerk for the original computations on this sinking fund. These were given to us and we took them to the auditor's office, where a room had been placed at our disposal at the beginning of the whole investigation where we examined the clerk's figures and soon found the trouble. Instead of adding 1 per cent to the

NEWTON TO RAISE TEN THOUSAND FOR PLAYGROUND

Aiming to complete the \$10,000 fund needed to increase the playground facilities of Newton, a committee of 21 members of the Waban Improvement Society will commence a canvass this week.

It is proposed to purchase land for playground purposes in the Waban section of the city. The movement has the indorsement of Mayor Hatfield.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS IN TECHNOLOGY BILL CUTS GRANT \$20,000

Richard C. Maclaurin, President of Institute, Points Out Objection to Measure Before Governor.

CITES SCHOOL NEEDS

Indicates That \$100,000 Yearly From the State Is Required to Provide Expansion to Meet Demands.

Special attention is called by Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Institute of Technology, in a statement given to The Christian Science Monitor today to the fact that the institute will in reality receive only \$80,000 state aid under the provisions of the bill now before the Governor, granting \$100,000 subsidy annually to the institute, with the requirement that two students from each state senatorial district be given free scholarships.

There will be 80 such free scholarships, valued at a total of \$20,000 annually.

President Maclaurin's statement follows:

A resolve of the Legislature grants—

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PLAN TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE ADDITIONAL HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS

With the prospect of having about 14,000 pupils in Boston's high schools in September the school committee with the aid of the schoolhouse commissioners will start at once to work out a plan for providing accommodations for the several hundred increase over last year.

At the meeting of the committee Monday evening it was estimated that a bill carrying at least \$120,000 will have to be passed in order to provide the necessary accommodations and a new school will probably have to be erected.

On receiving the report of W. Stanford Field, director of the evening and continuation schools, the committee decided to take up the question of keeping out of the evening high schools the hundreds of students who enter annually and then drop out. Mr. Field's report states that last year 4000 of these pupils left the evening high schools the first month, while several hundred others attended only occasionally.

He pointed out that those who entered and then discontinued the attendance prevented many others from gaining entrance at the beginning of the year when the accommodations were restricted.

HOUSE VOTES INQUIRY INTO AFFAIRS OF U. S. STEEL CORPORATION

WASHINGTON—A sweeping investigation of the United States Steel Corporation was ordered today when Representative Stanley's resolution passed the House unanimously.

The debate on the resolution was marked by a discussion of the supreme court decision in the Standard Oil Company by Representative Borland (Dem., Mo.).

Democrats of the House are seeking today for some way to minimize the effect of the action of Representative Anderson of Ohio, also a Democrat, who has introduced a bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law.

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AMENDMENT URGED TO TRUST LAW, DUE TO THE OIL DECISION

Senate Progressives Meet and Agree to Ask Congress to Remove Loophole Left by Use of Qualifying Word.

OLD RULE REVERSED

Combination Held to Be Monopoly in "Unreasonable" Restraint of Trade Allowed Half Year Grace.

WASHINGTON—At an informal conference of Senate progressives today it was decided to urge an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law as a result of the Standard Oil decision, reading as follows:

"No combination in restraint of trade shall be regarded as reasonable within the terms of this act."

It is the view of the progressives that writing by the court of the word "reasonable" before "restraint of trade" has afforded a loophole for the escape of big monopolies.

When President Taft and his cabinet assemble today they will immediately take up the decision handed down by the Supreme Court.

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STANDARD TO OBEY DECREE BUT GO RIGHT ON SAYS ITS COUNSEL

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company will obey the decree of the supreme court. This was the statement today of M. F. Elliot, chief counsel for the company.

"Not having yet seen the opinion of the court in full," he said, "it is impossible to make any long statement. The full opinion must be read and studied by my associates and myself before it can be intelligently dealt with.

"It may now be said, however, that the Standard Oil Company will obey the decree of the court and that all the companies embraced in the court's decree will carry on their business as usual under the direction of their own officers and through their own corporate organization."

CHICAGO—Alfred B. Eddy, general counsel of the Standard in Chicago, said today:

"The Standard company of New Jersey has wittingly or unwittingly violated a law which is not understood even by its framers. The immediate danger of today's decision, it appears to me, lies in the fact that hundreds of thousands of people will read only the yellow press opinions on the effects of the decision, instead of reading the decision itself.

"The business of the Standard Oil Company will go on as usual, although conditions will be made to comply with the statute law and the decisions affecting it. With the provisions of the Sherman law clearly understood, the Standard Oil Company will be able to go forward with a certainty and a precision that it has not known for many years.

FENWAY LAND BILL IN HANDS OF GOV. FOSS

The Boston News Bureau says today:

The Fenway lands bill providing for the extension of Boylston street and the further opening up of these lands, has passed both branches of the Legislature and is now in the hands of Governor Foss.

The Governor has always been a believer in the development of these Fenway lands and long ago invested several hundred thousand dollars in them at less than the assessed valuation.

The only question that can now arise concerning the Governor's action on the bill is as to whether he will let it become law without his signature. Of course Mr. Foss never had any idea of being Governor when he put his money into Back Bay lands. He was then, as now, simply a believer in the port of Boston. The bill providing for a street across the Back Bay Fen to connect Huntington avenue with Audubon road became a law without Governor Foss' signature Monday, the time limit having expired.

GOV. DIX URGES INCOME TAX. ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Dix sent a letter today to Speaker Friebe of the Assembly urging the House to take action on the pending income tax amendment to the United States constitution.

U. S. SUPREME COURT THAT DECIDED BIG CASE



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)
Top row—Justices Van Devanter, Lurton, Hughes and Lamar. Second row—Justices Holmes and Harlan, Chief Justice White, Justices McKenna and Day.

LYNN SHOE FACTORY OWNERS FAVOR PLAN TO ABOLISH STRIKES

LYNN, Mass.—"To make Lynn the banner shoe city of the world" was the sentiment at the continued meeting of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association here today.

A committee was appointed to consider the articles of the peace agreement offered by the labor unions whereby it is hoped to avoid all lockouts and strikes in the future.

Among the manufacturers and workers a desire is evidenced for the signing of some agreement whereby all disputes will be left either to state or to local arbitration, the men continuing at work, and the differences in wages to be adjusted from the date of the beginning of the dispute. In this way there will not be the great loss in wages that now obtains in the case of lockouts and strikes.

The election of officers by the manufacturers association was again deferred and will be taken up at the next meeting. The A. M. Creighton Company signed an agreement today with seven labor unions whereby there will be no differences for the ensuing year. A similar agreement was signed Monday by Brophy Brothers.

HOUSE SUSTAINS GOV. FOSS' VETO ON LIVING COST REPORT

By a vote of 188 to 23 the House today sustained Governor Foss' veto of the bill providing for the printing of additional copies of the report of the state commission on the cost of living.

Following the roll call on this question the House adjourned, having finished its calendar for the day.

This is the first time that the House calendar has been finished at the morning session.

In the debate on the question of sustaining the Governor's veto Representative Washburn of Worcester, speaking in support of the veto, called the attention of the House to the political at-

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ZEPPELIN PASSENGER AIRSHIP DESTROYED AT DUESSELDORF

DUESSELDORF—The Zeppelin passenger-carrying airship Deutschland II, was destroyed here today.

The big dirigible was being taken from the shed preparatory to a flight to Frankfurt, with a number of passengers. Just as the airship cleared the shed a gust of wind drove her back against the entrance. Several of the balloons burst and destroyed her equilibrium. The wind again lifted her and dropped her on the roof of the shed, a total wreck.

NEW YORK—Copies of the new official map of Canada, received at the Aero Club here indicate that in winning the James Gordon Bennett trophy last year, Alan R. Hawley established a new world's record for a continuous balloon flight. The America II, was credited with 1172 miles, but the new map shows it traveled 1207 miles, eclipsing the mark made by Count de Launay of 1192 miles, more than 10 years ago.

The Aero Club moved Monday from the Engineers' building, in Thirty-ninth street, to the club's new home at the southeast corner of Forty-first street and Madison avenue.

RHEIMS—The world's speed records, with and without a passenger, were broken here Monday in monoplane flights. A speed of more than 160 kilometers (99.5 miles) an hour was attained in the first flight by Henry Weymann, an American, who started from

S. J. ELDER CALLS OIL DECISION WHOLESOME

Samuel J. Elder of Boston, who was one of the American representatives at the Newfoundland fisheries conference at The Hague, in discussing the Standard Oil decision said today:

"I think the decision will have a wholesome effect. It was practically unanimous and Justice Harlan's dissent does not detract from the force of the opinion as to restraint of trade.

"It is now clearly shown to the country that undue or unreasonable restraint of trade is within the prohibition of the act.

"The decision has long been discounted in financial circles and is not likely to cause disturbance. The uncertainty, however, as to what the decision would have delayed important undertakings and developments. These projects undoubtedly will now be prosecuted with vigor."

Dana Malone, former attorney-general of Massachusetts, said that such a decision had been expected for a long time and that it would have a salutary effect. It is of the utmost importance to business, he pointed out, that the question should be settled.

Melville M. Bigelow, dean of the Boston University law school, said that the questions involved were so great that he would not presume to form an opinion till he had read the decision.

Former Gov. John D. Long said: "This decision will have an exceedingly favorable effect on the business of the country at large. It has long been discounted by the more astute business men, but nevertheless the final decision cannot fail to have a salutary effect."

Lyman B. Greenleaf, president of the Boston stock exchange, said that the decision has long been anticipated by stock brokers, and the result, if anything, will be to stimulate the market. In my opinion the corporations will adjust themselves to the change which this precedent involves, and that the general

AVIATOR M'CURDY BOSTON VISITOR

J. A. D. McCurdy, the aviator, was in Boston Monday and made a visit to Marblehead to look over the aeroplane plant of the Burgess Company & Curtis.

Charles K. Hamilton's biplane has been repaired at the factory and will be taken to Squantum aviation field probably on Thursday where Mr. Hamilton will test it. The machine damaged by W. Starling Burgess during a fight two weeks ago is nearly ready for use again.

OHIO BRIBERY REPORT READY.

COLUMBUS, O.—A report by the grand jury investigating alleged bribery in the General Assembly is expected late this afternoon. It is known that a number of indictments have been found.

STREET BOARD SAYS PARK SQUARE CHANGES WILL COST \$2,184,370

Salem D. Charles, chairman of the board of street commissioners, submitted the report of the board for the estimated total cost of the proposed Park square improvements to the mayor today, setting \$2,184,370 as the total estimated cost and \$831,214.69 as the estimated benefits to the property holders in the vicinity.

The estimated cost includes widening and changing the grade and construction of Providence street, the extension of Arlington street from Boylston to Providence street, the widening of St. James avenue from Berkeley street to Copley square and the widening of Ferdinand street from Columbus avenue to Castle square.

Included in the report is the estimated cost of widening Pleasant street from Park square to Broadway. The report says in this connection:

"No detailed plans were available at the time you asked for the figures and consequently the work had to be delayed.

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OIL TRUST DECISION SENDS PRICES UP IN SECURITIES MARKETS

Considerable Irregularity on Account of Profit Taking, but Stocks Make Good Advance.

BUSINESS IS HEAVY

Fluctuations Are Numerous but There Is No Appearance of a Heavy Liquidation Anywhere.

The full text of the Standard Oil case decision may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8.

It was evident that the United States supreme court decision in the Standard Oil case was favorably regarded in the securities markets from the manner in which stocks advanced in both New York and London at the opening today.

Higher London prices for American securities foreshadowed a strong opening in New York and in this respect traders were not disappointed.

Standard Oil opened on the New York curb with sales at 679 to 675. It is now 675 to 680. The market closed yesterday at 675 to 680. The last sale being 679 3/4. There was considerable excitement on the curb.

The financial interests of Wall street gave considerable importance to the statement contained in the decision that corporations whose operations are "not unreasonably restrictive of competition" are not affected.

It was pointed out that the general belief had been that a decision adverse to the Standard Oil Company would be

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1.)

NEW MOVE TO PUNISH LABOR LEADERS FOR ALLEGED CONTEMPT

WASHINGTON—A commission was appointed today by Justice Daniel Wright of the District of Columbia supreme court, to determine whether Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the labor leaders, were guilty of contempt and upon their decision he will base further action in the case.

Justice Wright named as members of the commission J. J. Darlington, Daniel Davenport and James M. Beck, all three of whom were counsel against the labor leaders in the original contempt proceedings.

Justice Wright is proceeding on the instructions of the supreme court of the United States in the decision Monday, which set aside the jail sentences, but clearly indicated that it did so without prejudice. According to the view of Justice Wright the supreme court left open the possibility of Justice Wright himself ordering contempt proceedings against the three men for failure to obey an injunction issued by him.

It was held that the court dismissed the jail sentences on the ground that the action was brought by the Bucks Stove & Range Company and that in such event only a fine could be assessed. The inference was left that if the court itself had taken the initiative the result would have been different.

Justice Wright's order authorizes the commission to investigate the entire proceedings in which the labor leaders were sentenced and institute contempt proceedings if they deem the facts warrant such action under the direction of the supreme court.

Justice Wright said he ordered the investigation "to the end that the authority of the court may be established, vindicated and sustained."

DIAZ'S RESIGNATION REPORTED SENT TO MEXICAN CONGRESS

NEW YORK—A despatch from Mexico City says that it is stated upon highest authority there that the resignation of President Diaz has actually been written to take effect immediately.

The resignation is said to be in the hands of a special committee of the national Congress, but has not yet been accepted.

JUAREZ, Mexico—Mexico will do everything in its power to bring about peace. The only thing that can block

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AMENDMENT URGED TO TRUST LAW, DUE TO THE OIL DECISION

(Continued from Page One.)

down by the United States supreme court late on Monday, affirming the decree of the circuit court for the eighth circuit directing the dissolution of the oil trust with minor modifications in two particulars.

A decision in favor of the government was not unlooked for, especially by the President, Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary Knox and the other lawyers in the cabinet.

So far as the judgment of the court is concerned the action was unanimous, but Justice Harlan dissented from the argument on which the judgment was based.

The two modifications of the decree of the circuit court are that the period for execution of the decree is extended from 30 days to six months, and the injunction against engaging in interstate commerce on petroleum and its products pending the execution of the decree is vacated. This latter modification is made distinctly in consideration of the injury to the public which might result from the absolute cessation of that business for such a time.

Broadly speaking, the court determines against the Standard Oil Company on the ground that it is a combination in unreasonable restraint of interstate commerce.

For the first time since it has been construing the Sherman anti-trust act the court takes that position, and thus definitely reads the word "unreasonable" into the law. It was on this ground that Justice Harlan dissented. This decision, therefore, is a practical reversal of the position taken by the court in the trans-Missouri case, one of the first cases under the Sherman law.

In that case Justice White joined with the late Justice Brewer in a dissenting opinion, while Justice Harlan was with the majority of the court. That decision held, as Justice Harlan now holds regarding the Standard Oil Company, that the combination complained of was in restraint of interstate commerce and therefore under the inhibition of the statute. Justices White and Brewer then held that the combination complained of was an "unreasonable" restraint of commerce, and so brought itself under the ban of the law.

Justice Harlan sharply criticized the majority of the court for taking this position. He declared it to be a menace to the institutions of the country. He said it was amending the constitution by judicial interpretation, and was unjustified. And he asserted that one of the greatest dangers to the country was the willingness of the courts to take such action.

The decision was received in various ways by the crowd in the little court room. Attorney-General Wickersham hailed it as a victory for the administration. Frank B. Kellogg, who has had the chief management of the case from the government from its inception, was of similar opinion.

Progressive Senators like La Follette openly expressed distrust of the effect of the decision, and Senator Kenyon, who only a few weeks ago left the department of justice to enter the upper House of Congress, spoke of it as a "dangerous decision."

While in the department of justice, Mr. Kenyon was in charge of the prosecution of the beef trust, the members of which will be indicted individually on the criminal count. The department hopes to bring these cases to trial in the near future.

Trust lawyers who were in court did not display any willingness to comment on the decision. But among the lawyers who heard the chief justice deliver his epitome of the opinion and who were not connected with this case, the opinion prevailed that the decision was distinctly favorable to "big business."

For a long time there has been open expression of the hope on the part of "big business" that when the decision in the oil and tobacco cases did finally come down, they would at least point

Criminal Action Talked

(By the United Press.)

WASHINGTON—Criminal prosecution of the officials of the Standard Oil Company may follow the decision of the supreme court, it was said today by a government official. The subject is said to be under consideration by Attorney-General Wickersham.

Possible obstacles to prosecution confronts the government, it was said, in the statute of limitation, under which the oil trust officials are expected to claim immunity. The government, however, takes the ground that the combination was a continuing offense up to the time it was ordered dissolved.

Company Must Reorganize

NEW YORK—The decision of the United States supreme court necessarily means a reorganization of Standard Oil Company. It was the intention of the Standard Oil, in event of a decision in its favor, to increase the stock from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000 or \$600,000,000.

Standard is showing net profits available for dividends at the rate of \$80,000,000 a year, and is paying to shareholders \$40,000,000 a year.

In event of forming several distinct properties, shareholders of the Standard Oil would receive equal participation in shares of the different concerns. The Standard is made up of close to 125 subsidiaries.

Most stockholders of record own less than 100 shares each. Standard Oil Company's current assets are today in excess of \$500,000,000.

S. J. ELDER DEEMS DECISION IN OIL CASE WHOLESOME

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government, representing the whole people and free from local prejudice, to assert its rights in the interest of justice and for the protection of all."

Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven railroad—Without having read the entire decision, I should say that the effect of it will be a general improvement of business.

President Gaston of National Shawmut Bank—I think that it has been already discounted by business.

Prof. J. H. Beale of the Harvard law school said that he doubted if the decision had really accomplished anything.

Some Washington Views

WASHINGTON—Opinions on the Standard Oil decision expressed in this city today varied greatly. Here are some of them:

John S. Miller, Chicago attorney for Standard Oil—I cannot see how this decision affects the beef trust cases. It is an individual decision, dealing with certain specific complaints.

Senator Kenyon, Iowa—It is not sufficient to limit the penalty to a fine and dissolution of the obnoxious corporation and combination found guilty of violating the law. I favor amending the law so that those guilty will be imprisoned.

Senator Culberson, Texas—I agree with Justice Harlan that the court has not right to inject outside matter into the law by defining reasonable and unreasonable combinations.

Congressman Victor Berger (Socialist, Wis.)—Dissolve the Standard Oil Company. You might as well try to dissolve the Atlantic ocean. The decision amounts to nothing; it simply can't be done. You can't change the ownership of the oil trust. You can simply change the form of the ownership and the result will be exactly the same.

Henry Wollman, counsel for Missouri in its ouster suit against the Standard Oil—The so-called combinations, if they have led a clean life, have gained a most important victory in that the supreme court has held that the test under the Sherman law is whether or not the purpose and intent of the successful combination is to blot out competition regardless of the means employed.

Representative Mann, Republican leader of the House—The supreme court acted with wisdom in the Standard Oil decision, otherwise the business of the country would have been in chaos or Congress would have been called upon to jam through hasty legislation to cover the situation.

TORONTO, Ont.—William J. Bryan—The Standard Oil decision is disappointing. At first appearance it would look as if the government has won a victory, but as a matter of fact the decision will bring great joy to the trusts because it reads into the law a word which to a large extent nullifies the anti-trust law.

HOUSE SUSTAINS GOV. FOSS' VETO ON LIVING COST REPORT

(Continued from Page One.)

mosphere which surrounded the creation of the commission last year.

Representative Lomasney of Boston said that the people did not need the report of the commission to tell them the cause of the high cost of living. They observed it for themselves, he said, and voted accordingly at the recent state election.

Consider Extending Lease

The legislative committee on street railways has before it today for consideration in executive session a proposition for a 50-year extension of the lease by the Boston Elevated of the West End street railway, with a 7½ per cent dividend on the latter's common stock, as a substitute for the scheme for a consolidation of the two roads.

The new plan is said to have been submitted to the committee by officials of the Elevated with a statement as to why it is preferable to the consolidation. The statement says in part:

"A long extension of the lease at 7½ per cent, as a matter of dollars and cents, is regarded as preferable to a consolidation at 7 per cent. Not only is there no minority stock to purchase at a substantial addition to annual capital charges, but a kind of security can be issued for permanent improvements on the surface lines which will make the capital charges of the Elevated company substantially less than in case of consolidation."

"The market for Elevated common stock and bonds would be very much narrower than the market for West End securities and Elevated securities, and if the only kind of securities which could be issued were Elevated securities it might at times be difficult to raise the necessary capital."

Urges Weavers' Fines Bill

Charles Cummings of Fall River appeared before the committee on labor at the State House today to argue the constitutionality of the weavers' fines bill. He argued that Attorney-General Swift was wrong in his conclusion that the bill would be unconstitutional.

Charles G. Bancroft, attorney for the Arkwright Club, said that he had already pointed out the unconstitutionality of the act to the committee and they had agreed to leave it to the attorney-general. The latter decided it to be unconstitutional. Mr. Bancroft recommended that the committee ask the supreme court for an opinion as to the constitutionality of the act.

Pass Public Opinion Bill

The "public opinion" bill, so called, which provides for submitting to the voters on official ballots questions of public policy, was passed to engrossment in the House today without debate.

The committee on metropolitan affairs reported a bill providing for the construction of a boulevard or parkway between the city of Woburn and the Mystic valley parkway. Messrs. Cushing, Bothfield, Rideout and Lomasney dissent.

The ways and means committee reported ought not to pass on the bill to regulate the practice of optometry.

Mr. Cushing of Brockton opposed the Spanish war veteran preference bill. He said its intent is to make of these men a privileged class and to constitute them a group of men who will have power under its terms to practically exclude all other persons from such public service as they themselves want.

Mr. Crocker of Boston said the bill is thoroughly bad from the standpoint of the ordinary laboring man.

Postpone Railroad Report

The committee on railroads today considered the report of the special commission on the validation of the securities of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

Joseph B. Eastman, attorney for the Public Franchise League, argued that the report should be referred to the next General Court as it has not yet been printed.

William B. Lawrence argued to the same effect, saying the report of the railroad commission, on which action might be based, will not be ready before June or July.

As William H. Coolidge, representing the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads, was arguing a case before the interstate commerce commission, the committee agreed to postpone the further consideration of the report.

STREET BOARD SAYS PARK SQUARE CHANGES WILL COST \$2,184,370

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The board will have the Pleasant street figures ready in a few days."

On the change of grade of Providence street the board estimates grade damages of \$94,900, construction \$27,500, a total of \$122,400, and estimated benefit to property holders of \$20,000.

On the extension of Arlington street land and building damages are set at \$606,850. On this work the estimated benefit to property holders is \$267,442.90.

On the widening of St. James avenue land and building damages \$1,104,570, construction \$40,300, total \$1,144,870, benefits \$517,118.75.

On the widening of Ferdinand street, land and building damages \$217,050, construction \$26,200, new bridges over Boston & Albany railroad \$60,000, total \$303,250, benefits \$26,633.04.

HEARS SAGE PETITION FOR IMPROVED MILK CARRYING FACILITIES

Charles A. Prouty, interstate commerce commissioner, gave a hearing today on the petition of Charles D. Sage of New Braintree, who asked for better facilities for milk transportation over the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads.

He thought that rates should be graduated according to distance, so that milk from outside the state cannot be brought to Boston and other Massachusetts cities as cheaply as milkmen within the state can get their product to the same points.

Attorneys for the Boston & Maine and for the Whiting Company cross-examined Mr. Sage. Then Mr. Coolidge, counsel for the railroad, brought out the direct testimony of Charles N. Burt, general passenger and ticket agent of the Boston & Maine.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY SUPREME COURT

The eight-hour bill framed to govern public employees was declared to be unconstitutional by the supreme court in an opinion transmitted to the Senate today.

The court finds that while the commonwealth as an employer of labor might have the authority to prescribe conditions under which its employees should work, it has not the authority to provide, as is done in this bill, that in case a person is found working more than eight hours a day it shall be prima facie evidence that the law is being violated.

"NOT GUILTY," SAYS C. H. HYDE

NEW YORK—Charles H. Hyde, former city chamberlain, entered a plea of not guilty today on the superseding indictment charging him with bribery in connection with the allotment of city funds at the time he was chamberlain.

He was allowed until May 28 to withdraw or change his plea. The bond of \$7500 was continued.

BOSTONIANS SAIL ON IVERNA

Most of the 45 saloon passengers sailing today for Liverpool on the Cunarder Iverna were Boston people. After 15 minutes delay for an expected dray of steerage passengers' baggage, the liner sailed without the load. She took out 300 second cabin and 450 steerage passengers.

SEEK CLUES TO BURGLARS

The police today are seeking clues to burglars who broke into the furnishing store of Harry A. Kerner, 4 Central square, Cambridge, some time Monday night by means of forcing a rear door. Goods valued at more than \$1000 were taken.

DATE OF LINEHAN TRIAL SET

Former Senator Frank J. Linehan of South Boston will go on trial May 29 on an indictment accusing him of complicity in the lumber fraud in connection with the Boston city departments.

BOSTON INDUSTRIES HAVE GROWN FAST U. S. CENSUS SHOWS

WASHINGTON—A statement of the results of the census of manufactures of the city of Boston was issued today by Acting Census Director Falkner. It contains a summary comparing the figures for 1904 and 1909, by city totals.

Only establishments conducted under the factory system were included in the census.

The summary shows increases in every item. There was a 34 per cent increase in the number of salaried officials and clerks, 33 per cent in the capital invested, 32 per cent in the cost of materials used, 31 per cent in salaries and wages, 29 per cent in the value of products, 26 per cent in the value added by manufacture, 24 per cent in miscellaneous expenses, 18 per cent in the average number of wage earners employed during the year, and 15 per cent in the number of establishments.

The number of establishments was 3155 in 1909, as compared with 2747 in 1904, an increase of 408, or 15 per cent.

The capital invested in 1909 was \$175,182,000, a gain of \$43,619,000, or 33 per cent, over \$131,563,000 in 1904.

The reported value of the products in 1909 was \$237,457,000, as against \$184,351,000 in 1904, an increase of \$53,106,000, or 29 per cent.

Beverly, Newburyport and Watertown also showed industrial development in reports issued today.

TRIBUTE TO GERMAN EMPEROR IS PAID BY KING AT UNVEILING

LONDON—A striking tribute was paid by King George to the German Emperor today at the unveiling of the Queen Victoria memorial in front of Buckingham palace.

His majesty referred feelingly to the pleasure afforded by the visit of the German royal family, saying:

"It is a source of deep satisfaction to me and my family that my dear cousin the German Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, is present at this historic ceremony."

"His imperial majesty is the eldest grandson of Queen Victoria whom he always loved and venerated with natural affection, and his presence and sympathy with us during the last days of her life and afterward, will never be forgotten by me and my people."

"Strong and loving ties of kinship and friendship unite our thrones and persons. The nation rejoices with me that he is here today to share in the unveiling of this memorial."

The King unveiled the memorial at noon in the presence of Emperor William and other descendants of the Queen. Numerous members of the British and German royal families including Empress Augusta Victoria and Princess Louise, members of the cabinet, colonial representatives and many other prominent persons.

The weather was ideal and St. James park was crowded. The archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London performed the religious rites with music by massed choirs from several cathedrals and chapels conducted by Sir Walter Parratt, who was private organist to the late Queen.

King George delivered a speech in eulogy of Victoria describing the monument as "the tribute of races and legions more various in character and circumstances than have ever been combined before upon a common purpose."

NEW YORK FACTORIES BURN

NEW YORK—Fire in the factory of the Reliance Fireproof Door Company at West and Milton street, Green Point, today destroyed not only that building, but factories of the George M. Ball Works and the New York Gear Company, all that remained on the Milton street block. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

BEAN RATE APPLIES TO OMAHA

WASHINGTON—The complaint of the Commercial Club of Omaha against application to that city of the 85-cent blanket rate on lima beans from California has been dismissed by the commerce commission, which holds that as an average rate applicable to Omaha and all points East, including the Atlantic seaboard, it is not excessive.

DIAZ'S RESIGNATION REPORTED SENT TO MEXICAN CONGRESS

(Continued from Page One.)

the negotiations now is some impossible arbitrary stand by Mr. Madero. I think it is certain that definite action will be taken within the next 30 hours," said Judge Francisco Carbajal, official peace envoy of President Porfirio Diaz, today.

Senor Carbajal asked for a conference with Madero and it was known he had received a telegram from Mexico City, giving him new instructions.

Meanwhile the Madero army at Juarez has been increased by heavy enlistment of volunteers to about 2500 well armed men.

A party of American mine operators, including D. B. Gilles, arrived at the border from Chihuahua. They said that General Rabago's force of federals turned back when they received news of the fall of Juarez, and was now in Chihuahua City.

MEXICO CITY—According to a courier, who has arrived here from Aguas Calientes, a battle began on last Thursday and ended on Saturday in a massacre of 500 federals at Sombretre in Zacatecas, midway between Torreon and Aguas Calientes.

Julius Kruttschnitt, American manager of Santa Fe mine, a son of the manager of the Southern Pacific railroad, was beaten to force him to reveal the hiding place of his money and arms.

Pachuca, 10,000 population, capital of Hidalgo, 60 miles northeast of Mexico City, is in the hands of rebels.

Almost at the same time they took possession of Tulancingo, the second city in the state and near Pachuca. This gave them control of the state.

CHIHUAHUA, Mex.—The 2000 insurgents who are approaching from the south are at Escalon, a few miles below Jimenez. The federal troops south of here are all retreating to Chihuahua, having found it impossible to stem the onward march of the insurgents.

The federal troops are regarded as effectively bottled up. General Rabago's 1200 men, who started to Juarez, are cut off from return by an insurgent band which came in behind them.

HERMOSILLO, Mex.—Hermosillo, the capital of the state of Sonora, was evacuated Monday by the federal troops. Gen. Luis E. Torres, military governor of Sonora, departed on a special train with the garrison of 500 for Guaymas.

GUAYMAS, Mex.—The state of Sonora is being abandoned to the rebels, and federal troops are being concentrated in Mexico City.

BONUS FEATURE PROFIT ON LOANS

Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner of Boston was the principal witness before the committee on banks and banking at the State House today on the legislative investigation of the small loans business. He said that there is great difficulty in ameliorating the condition of the borrower and lender are in collusion and will enter into almost any sort of an agreement in order to secure a loan.

The police department," said Mr. O'Meara, has had the rate at from 18 to 24 per cent, but it is in the bonus that the money is made. If this bonus were cut off the interest rate would have to be put way up into the hundreds of per cent.

BRINGS IN 5500 MACKEREL

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooner Webber, arrived Monday night with 5500 large mackerel. This is the second seining fare of the season.



HOT MUFFINS ARE DELICIOUS IF MADE FROM THIS FLOUR

MAILED FREE. Write for it today. FRANKLIN WILLS CO., 131 STATE ST., BOSTON

HOUSE VOTES INQUIRY INTO AFFAIRS OF U. S. STEEL CORPORATION

(Continued from Page One.)

Democrat, who introduced a bill without consulting his colleagues, which if passed, would add about \$45,000,000 a year, it is estimated, to the existing charge for pensions.

The Democratic plans did not contemplate any such unexpected raid on the treasury as a \$45,000,000 pension bill. Mr. Anderson put in his bill and it is now on what is known as the "discharge" calendar of the House.

BOSTON MEN URGE CONGRESS INQUIRY INTO PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON—An immediate investigation of the affairs of the Philippine islands is demanded in a petition presented to the House today by Representative Slayden (Dem., Tex.) of the military affairs committee.

The petition is signed by Americans identified with the movement for Philippine independence and attacks particularly the work of D. C. Worcester of the Philippine commission, acting as secretary of the interior for the islands.

Among those who signed the petition are E. H. Clement, former auditor of the Boston Transcript; John Ritchie, of the Boston Scientific Society; Lucius F. G. Garvin, former Governor of Rhode Island; Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher of the New York Evening Post, and the Rev. A. A. Berle of Boston.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
E. F. KEITH'S—Vandeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—The White Sister.
COLONIAL—The Arcadians.
HOLLIS—Judy O'Hara.
MAJESTIC—Girl of the Golden West.
TREMONT—A Country Girl.
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock. Titles from Hoffman. Above opera company.

Leading Events in Athletic World

BOWDOIN COLLEGE TRACK SQUAD HAS FEW POINT-WINNERS

Captain McFarland Only 1910 Scorer Entered for This Year's N. E. Intercollegiate Championships.

ENTRIES ARE NAMED

BRUNSWICK, Me.—From present indications it does not appear that Bowdoin College will make as good a showing at the New England intercollegiate track and field games this year as for the last two or three years. Of the men who took 261-12 points last year for a second place in the closest New England meet ever held, only Captain McFarland of this year's team remains. Colbath, who took first in the mile and two-mile last year, Edwards, who won the low hurdles, Warren, who took second in the hammer throw, Crosby, who took second in the hammer throw, and Deming, who took a place in the pole vault, were all graduated last June and Burlington, who tied for third place in the high jump, is not in college this year.

Accordingly the team which will go to Springfield under Coach Morrill will be made up of men for the most part who have never competed outside of the state. Last Saturday in the Maine intercollegiate championships, Bowdoin was able to win by 16 points.

McKenney '12 is Bowdoin's best man in the 100-yard dash. Last year he reached the semi-finals at Brookline but was unable to reach the finals. This year although defeated last Saturday, he has been showing fast form and with a warm day should be heard from. Rowell '12, a man new to Bowdoin track athletics this year, ran a good race in the Maine meet and may do something. In the 220 and 440-yard dashes Bowdoin does not seem to have anything good enough for a place although Haskell and Gray and Hinch and Smith have been doing fast time in practise.

E. Wilson '12, who took third in the half-mile last Saturday is thought to be able to do the distance in shorter time than he did against the Maine colleges. Emery '13 who ran a pretty race for second place in the Maine meet is sure to be among the leaders. Hall '13 who took third in the two-mile last week, has shown himself capable of 10m. and under more favorable circumstances is likely to place. The low hurdles which Edwards has won for the last two years will not go to Bowdoin this year and the team is also weak in the high barriers.

Greene '13 may be able to do something in the broad jump, but with Pierce out Bowdoin should not hope for more than fourth place. Captain McFarland, who took third place at Brookline last year, will be the chief hope of the white in the broad jump. In the pole vault and shotput Bowdoin does not hope to place. Hastings will be in line for a place if he can show up to past records. Stevens and F. Smith will be the best men in the discus for Bowdoin, both throwing around 112ft.

The entries:

100-yard dash—McKenney, E. Smith, P. Rowell, Hagar, Locke, G. Korn. 220-yard dash—E. Smith, McKenney, Haskell, Hinch, G. Korn, Walker. 440-yard dash—Haskell, M. Gray, A. White, Weston, E. Wilson, Bryant. 880-yard dash—Emery, E. Wilson, Lincoln, Bryant, Hall, Bordeaux. 1-mile run—Hall, Emery, Skilton, Auten, Timberlake, N. Tuttle. 2-mile run—Hall, Emery, Timberlake, Tarbox, E. Tuttle, Skilton. 120-yard hurdles—Wiggins, Jones, McFarland, F. Smith, Hinch, L. Brown. 220-yard hurdles—Wiggins, Jones, F. Smith, Hinch, L. Brown, McFarland. Broad jump—McFarland, C. Tuttle, Woodcock, F. Smith, Marsh, Pierce. High jump—Pierce, W. Greene, E. Smith, Wiggins, C. Gray. Pole vault—H. Wiggins, F. Smith, A. Merrill, G. Korn, Mason. Shotput—G. Korn, F. Smith, McFarland, E. Korn, Hastings, Collins. Hammer throw—Hastings, E. Korn, Wood, Parkhurst, F. Smith, H. L. Hall. Discus throw—F. Smith, Pierce, Parkhurst, Genthner, Collins, Stevens.

NEW 75-YARD WALK RECORD.

NEW ORLEANS—Harry Fitzpatrick, president of the Southern Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, broke the world's record for the 75-yard walk at the Druid festival games at the fair grounds race course, according to a signed statement just issued by the secretary of the association. The record was formerly held by F. J. Mott of New York and was made in 1878. Fitzpatrick's time was 11 4-5s. Mott's record was 12 1/4s.

OLSON TO LEAD DARTMOUTH '14.

HANOVER, N. H.—Carl O. Olson, 1914, was elected captain of the Dartmouth freshman track team Monday afternoon at a meeting of the point winners of Saturday's meet. Olson is one of the best sprinters and quarter-milers in the college, and was on the relay team that won the freshman championship at Pennsylvania relay carnival. Olson came from Worcester high, where he captained the track team in his senior year.

PLAY BALL
TOMORROW AT 3:30
PITTSBURG
National League Grounds

PROPOSED LAWS TO GOVERN FANCY DIVING CONTESTS

International Olympic Committee Sends Draft to A. A. U. for Games of 1912 in Sweden.

NEW YORK—The international Olympic committee has sent to the Amateur Athletic Union a copy of the proposed regulations for the fancy diving contests to be held at the games of 1912 in Sweden.

There are to be two distinct events, one from stationary platforms, five and ten metres above water, and the other from one and three-meter springboards. In the former, the obligatory dives consist of running front dive and plain somersault from the lower take-off and standing and running front dives from the higher. In addition every contestant will have the privilege of showing three optional specialties.

The compulsory dives in the springboard event are a running front dive and running forward somersault from the one-meter height and standing and running front dives from the three-meter height. Three specialties are also allowed.

Three judges will officiate. Each must sum up separately the points won by every contestant and allot positions numerically, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., according to awards. Then the positions will be added and the men having the smallest totals will take leadership. For instance, should Brown be placed first, third and third, by the three judges, his total would be seven points, and Smith given first, second and second, respectively, would have five, and be placed above his rival. In case of a tie, the original scores will be added and the highest figures decide the winner.

American experts are not entirely satisfied with the program. The list of permissible dives submitted does not contain the two-and-a-half front somersault which some of our men have mastered and which should prove their most valuable asset; it also eliminates most of the difficult twisting dives to which close study has been given in this country, and which are among the highest scoring feats. Of course, if this road is closed to Americans, they will be at a marked disadvantage.

A meeting of the national authorities on diving will be held in a few days and upon their recommendations the Amateur Athletic Union will give its claim for alterations. With Gaidzik, Bernamann, Burton, McAlennan, Stevens and Heyn to draw from the United States should be able to send an exceptionally strong representation to the Olympic games.

MISS C. LEITCH HAS LOWEST CARD

PORT RUSH, Ireland—Miss Dorothy Campbell of the Hamilton (Ontario) Ladies Golf Club, the American and Canadian golf champion, made a poor showing in the preliminary stroke competition of 18 holes in the nineteenth annual tournament for the ladies' championship on the links of the Royal Port Rush Club. Miss Campbell took 87 strokes to do the course, which Miss H. B. Mather of the Tyneside Club completed in 78.

The stroke competition was won by Miss Cecil Leitch of Carlisle and Siloth with a score of 74. Miss Louise B. Elkins and Miss Mary Fowles, both of the Oakmont Country Club of Pennsylvania, did badly and did not return their cards.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	21	6	.778
Pittsburgh	16	9	.640
New York	16	9	.640
Chicago	15	11	.577
Cincinnati	11	15	.423
St. Louis	11	15	.423
Boston	8	20	.286
Brooklyn	6	20	.231

RESULTS MONDAY.

Pittsburgh 12, Boston 10.
New York 10, St. Louis 6.
Philadelphia 21, Cincinnati 5.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 2.

GAMES TODAY.

Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.

PITTSBURG TAKES ANOTHER.

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
Pittsburgh 3 0 0 0 1 2 5 10—12 16 3
Boston 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 3—10 12 4
Batteries—Cammitt, Nagle, Perry and Simon; Mattern, Farnon and Karden. Umpires, Klem and Doyle.

NEW YORK DEFEATS ST. LOUIS.

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
New York 1 1 0 1 1 3 3 0—12 12 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1—6 11 1
Batteries—Drucke, Myers and Wilson; Golden, Zimlich and Bresnahan. Umpires—Rigbe and Finerman.

PHILADELPHIA 21, CINCINNATI 5.

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
Philadelphia 0 0 1 3 1 6 2 2—21 21 4
Cincinnati 0 0 1 0 4 2 0 1—5 10 5
Batteries—Humphries and Moran; Gaspar, McQuillan, Schreiber, McLean and Severoid. Umpires—O'Day and Brennan.

CHICAGO HAS TWO STRAIGHT.

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
Chicago 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—6 5 1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 6 4
Batteries—Reulbach, Brown and Archer; Rucker, Hagan, Bergen and Erwin. Umpires—Eason and Johnston.

TO COMPETE FOR TROPHIES.

The annual 440-yard handicap race for the Wells cup will be held in the Harvard Stadium Thursday afternoon. The cup which was presented by L. G. Wells '86, is now held by G. P. Gardner, Jr., '10. It will become the permanent possession of any one winning it four years in succession. The competition for the Dodge cup, a 220-yard scratch prize given by L. P. Dodge '08, will be held May 23.

BOWDOIN AND BATES TIED FOR FIRST IN MAINE STATE LEAGUE

All of the Teams Are Strong at Batting and Below Standard in Pitching Department.

MAKING BIG SCORES

STANDING OF COLLEGES.	W.	L.	P. C.
Bowdoin	2	0	1.000
Bates	2	0	1.000
Colby	0	2	.000
Maine	0	2	.000

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin and Bates now look best for the Maine state baseball championship, each having won two games and lost none. At the beginning of the series all four teams seemed to have the same strength and the same weakness, namely strength in hitting and weakness in the pitching staff, with Means of Bowdoin and Ryan of Bates seemingly the only pitchers capable of winning a pitcher's battle. During the past week, however, Stinson of Bates, although new to the team, has shown that he knows something of box work by pitching two winning games against Colby and Maine.

For Bowdoin Means, in the game against Maine, although hit rather hard, pitched a heady game and is expected to prove Bowdoin's mainstay in the box this season. The other pitchers for Bowdoin are rather doubtful quantities. Woodcock and Grant are good steady substitutes.

For Maine, Ryan is remembered for his excellent work two years ago when he won his game against Harvard. He nearly duplicated this performance this year, when the grison won from the boys from Orono by the close score of 5 to 4. In the game with Bowdoin he allowed five hits and two in the Bates game, and although his team was beaten in both cases Ryan appears to be as good a college pitcher as there is in Maine. The other members of the staff are Wentworth, Fulton and Richards.

Bates has had to develop new pitchers this year. Up to the beginning of the championship series Linquist had made the best record. Duvey and Stinson, are the others, and the latter will probably do the bulk of the pitching for Bates this year.

Tibbets proved himself the best man Colby has for the box, and will probably do the bulk of the championship series pitching if he can get into shape. MacDiagal, Burroughs, Washburn and Taylor are the other candidates.

Behind the bat Wilson of Bowdoin has the undisputed reputation as the best catcher in the state and is better than ever this year. Captain Smith of Maine is above the average of college catchers and allows little stealing. Captain Griffin of Bates and Vail and Sturtevant of Colby are also playing their positions in good form.

The infields of all four colleges are all doing fair work, Bowdoin and Colby having, perhaps, the best. The most vulnerable point of the four infields seems to be the keystone sack, and shifts have been made in this position on two of the four teams since the beginning of the season.

Colby and Bates have heavy hitting outfields, while Bowdoin has a trio of as speedy and sure men in the outer gardens as she has in many a day. Purington, Bowdoin's center fielder leads the league in hitting. Maine's outfield is of average ability.

All the teams are capable of piling up a big score against an easy pitcher. Baseball with heavy hitting teams is very uncertain and the only safe prediction seems to be that the Maine series of 1911 will be one of the most interesting, best matched, and hard fought contests in years.

M. A. A. MASS MEETING TONIGHT.

The new Municipal A. A. baseball committee, under the chairmanship of Frank A. Goodwin, will hold a mass meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at 277 Tremont street. Captains and managers of uniformed ball teams between the ages of 16 and 19, settlement representatives and delegates from organizations working with boys are invited to be present.

PARENT OFF TO JOIN BALTIMORE.

Fred Parent, the famous shortstop of the Boston world's champions, was at the South End game Monday. Parent has come to terms with manager Dunn of the Baltimore club and left Monday night to join that team at Rochester, N. Y. Parent said that he felt sure he would be back in major league company next season.

RELEASE PITCHER ABELES.

NEW YORK—Pitcher Harry Abeles' release to the Oakland (Cal.) club of the Pacific Coast league by the New York American League Club was officially announced by President Frank Farrell Monday night. Abeles was with San Antonio last year and led the Texas league pitchers in striking out opponents. He is a left-hander.

WENDELL WILL NOT COMPLETE.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wendell Wesleyan, one of last year's champions, will be unable to compete in the hurdle events at the New England intercollegiate track and field championships at Springfield Friday and Saturday.

JAPANESE NINE TOURING WEST



(Photo by Martyn, Chicago.)
WASEDA UNIVERSITY (JAPAN) BASEBALL TEAM.

THREE CHANGES IN HARVARD 1914 CREW ARE MADE

Three new changes were made in the Harvard freshman crew Monday, probably the last before the race with the Cornell freshmen, May 27. Many changes have been made in the past two weeks.

The stroke position, with which the freshman coaches have had so much trouble this spring, was again filled by a new man, this time the oarsman being Trumbull, who has been at No. 6. Mills is still at No. 7, but Morgan, who has been in the second freshman eight, was put in at No. 6, in Trumbull's old place. Converse retained his seat at No. 5, but Gardiner was shifted from No. 4 to 3, and Cleary placed at 4, coming with Morgan from the second shell.

Crombie and Reynolds are at No. 2 and bow respectively, the latter moving forward from No. 3. Boyd still fills the coxswain position.

The new order is: Stroke, Trumbull; No. 7, Mills; No. 6, Morgan; No. 5, Converse; No. 4, Cleary; No. 3, Gardiner; No. 2, Crombie; bow, Reynolds; coxswain, Boyd.

YALE WILL NOT ENTER RUNNERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Capt. J. R. Kilpatrick of the Yale varsity track team has made the final reduction for the intercollegiate and for the first time Yale will not start in any running event outside the two sprints. Farrar, who won second place in the quarter-mile against Harvard, is retained, but he will be entered only in the furlong race.

The 19 taken to the final training table of the season are as follows: Sprinters, Reilly, Thatcher, Snyder, Bleisten and Farrar; shotputters, Captain Kilpatrick, Messenger and Greenough; broad jumpers, Green and Holden; pole vaulters, Gardner, Byers and Wagner; hammer throw, Childs; hurdlers, Chisholm, Platt, Larkin and Howe.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Detroit	24	5	.828
Boston	15	12	.556
Philadelphia	13	11	.542
Chicago	13	12	.520
New York	12	13	.480
Washington	10	14	.417
Cleveland	11	18	.379
St. Louis	7	20	.259

RESULTS MONDAY.

Detroit 5, Boston 4.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 3.
New York 6, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 8, Washington 0.

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.

DETROIT WINS FROM BOSTON.

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
Detroit 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—5 10 2
Boston 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—4 7 1
Batteries—Covington and Stange; Wood and Nunnaker. Umpires—Connolly and Egan.

NEW YORK BEATS CLEVELAND.

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
New York 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—6 9 1
Cleveland 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 12 2
Batteries—Ford and Sweeney; Blandling and Fisher. Umpires—Evans and Mullin.

ST. LOUIS BLANKS WASHINGTON.

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Batteries—Powell and Stephens; Sherry and Henry. Umpires—Dreen and O'Loughlin.

CHICAGO BEAT ATHLETICS.

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
Chicago 0 0 0 2 0 3 0—6 6 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—6 11 2
Batteries—Olmstead and Sullivan; Coombs and Lapp. Umpires—Perrine and Sheridan.

WELD-NEWELL RACE THURSDAY.

The race between the Weld and Newell Boat Club crews of Harvard will be held in the Charles river basin Thursday. The winning crew will race Worcester high school in the basin June 3.

WRIGHT PAIRS WITH NILES.

Beals C. Wright, former national champion lawn tennis player and internationalist, and N. W. Niles, the former Harvard captain, have paired for doubles competition this year.

SINGLE SCULLS RACE TODAY.

The Carroll cup race at Harvard for single sculls was postponed Monday on account of rough water. The race will be rowed in the Charles river basin over a mile course late this afternoon.

TO HOLD HARVARD INTERSCHOLASTIC TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Twentieth Annual Schoolboy Championships Start Saturday on Jarvis Field—Winner for National.

Harvard's twentieth annual tournament for the interscholastic tennis championship in singles will be held on Jarvis field, Cambridge, Saturday and the following days. The original date of May 6 was changed in order to allow more practice because of the lateness of the season. The tournament will probably be brought down to the semi-finals on Saturday, and completed on Monday and Wednesday.

The winner of the tournament will be qualified, as Harvard interscholastic champion for 1911, to play at Newport in August for the national interscholastic championship of the United States. This tournament, held in conjunction with the national championships in singles and doubles, is open only to winners of regularly authorized interscholastic tournaments. No player will be allowed to compete in more than one interscholastic tournament previous to that played at Newport.

First and runner-up prizes will be given; also a championship shield to the school which wins the greatest number of points, each match actually won counting as one point.

MISS OSGOOD AND MRS. MCGREGOR WIN

Miss Fanny C. Osgood of the Country Club took the prize for the best gross score and Mrs. Alexander McGregor of Oakley won the low net trophy in the open medal play handicap for women which finished the spring golf meeting on the Clyde park course Monday.

Miss Osgood went out in 49 and made the return journey in 53, making a total of 102. Mrs. McGregor went out in 56 and returned in 50, but from the total of 106 a handicap of 7 strokes are deducted making her net score 99. There were 20 starters.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brookton	13	5	.722
Syracuse	12	6	.667
Worcester	11	7	.611
Lynn	9	9	.500
Lawrence	9	9	.500
Haverhill	8	10	.444
New Bedford	6	12	.333
Fall River	4	14	.222

RESULTS MONDAY.

Brookton 5, Worcester 4.
Lawrence 2, Lynn 2.
Haverhill 7, Fall River 5.
New Bedford 2, Lowell 0.

GAMES TODAY.

Lynn at Worcester.
Lawrence at Brookton.
Lowell at New Bedford.
Haverhill at Fall River.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

Troy 8, Utica 5.
Binghamton 7, Elmira 2.
Syracuse 4, Albany 3.
Wilkesbarre 5, Scranton 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Paul 3, Minneapolis 1.
Louisville 8, Indianapolis 5.
Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 1.
Columbus 10, Toledo 8.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

Johnstown 5, Wilkesbarre 3.
York 4, Reading 1.
Harrisburg 10, Lancaster 0.
Trenton 5, Altoona 1.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

Hartford 4, Springfield 1.
Hartford 6, Northampton 5.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Chattanooga 6, Montgomery 0.
Memphis 5, Birmingham 0.
Savannah 4, Jacksonville 1.
Nashville 8, New Orleans 3.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Jacksonville 3, Savannah 1.
Columbus 1, Augusta 0.
Macon 4, Charleston 2.
Albany 5, Columbia 4.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Buffalo 4, Providence 3.
Hartford 6, Baltimore 5.
Toronto 9, Newark 1.

JAPANESE NINE WIN IN 11TH.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The baseball team from Keio University, Tokio, Japan, defeated the St. Louis University team, 7 to 6, Monday in a 11-inning game.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Chicago and Brooklyn had an old-fashioned contest Monday, the former getting only 5 safe hits and the latter 6.

The Philadelphia Athletics are finding the Chicago team a pretty hard combination to beat. The western team has won both of the games played to date.

Pittsburgh tried to work the trapped-ball play in the fourth inning but Umpire Doyle would not stand for it.stad Hunter tagged Herzog instead of the base, the play would have gone.

With Keio University defeating St. Louis and Waseda winning from North-western, it looks as if the Japanese college nines were picking up the national pastime rapidly.

Some more heavy hitting on the part of the big league teams. The Nationals got 93 for a total of 145 and the Americans 71 for 94, a grand total of 164 for a total of 239.

Two out of three for Detroit and one more to play. Boston must win today's game to even the series. At the rate they are going now against the eastern clubs, the Tigers will hold first place for some time to come.

The Philadelphia Nationals had a great batting feast when they secured 21 safe drives for a total of 43. With the exception of Moran, every man on the team got at least two safe hits, five of them getting three each.

Seventeen stolen bases in the two big leagues shown that the ball is not the only part of the game that is faster, but that the base runners are increasing their speed. The Boston-Pittsburgh game was the only contest in which at least one was not made.

Home runs continue to be quite common in the big leagues, nine being made Monday, McIntyre and Murphy of the Athletics getting one each for the Americans, and Hoblitz, Cincinnati, Titus, Knabe and Lobert of Philadelphia, Merkel of New York, Zimmerman of Chicago and Wagner of Pittsburgh one each for the Nationals.

The little details, apparently unimportant, receive the same care and attention given the large and seemingly more important details and parts. Everything that goes into the Selden is there for a purpose; everything in the car is needed and the extra coats of paint, the extra work necessary to getting such perfect body finish is characteristic of the attention devoted to the Selden car throughout, from the time assembly is begun right up to the finished product—the car as it is delivered to the buyer.

Not a single feature is hurried through or neglected, for the Selden Company appreciates the fact that a car is only as strong as its weakest part; appreciates the fact, too, that a car of over so mechanical features, but unattractive in appearance is lacking in one of the essentials

PHILADELPHIA HEARS FOREMOST OF WORLD MUNICIPAL PLANNERS

PHILADELPHIA—With the views of many experts in municipal science yet to be heard, the second day of the three-day conference on city planning opened here today.

All the delegates have arrived. They have come from all over the world to participate in the discussion of the subject of beautifying and developing cities under expert plans. The short session of Monday afternoon was largely preliminary but the conference began to get into swing in the evening when widely known city planners made addresses, among whom was Frederick Law Olmstead of Boston. Great enthusiasm marked the opening today. Some of the foremost exponents of the science will be heard.

A feature of the conference is an exhibit in city hall of what is described as the greatest collection ever shown of plans, drawings, sketches and models of a new and growing municipal science. It was visited by hundreds yesterday.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

"HOFFMANN" MAKES FRIENDS.

Milton and Sargent Aborn began the last week of their season of grand opera in English at the Boston opera house Monday night with Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann." Sargent Aborn, when asked as to the success of his enterprise said that this season showed an improvement over last year and that he and his brother hoped to come to Boston in the spring of 1912. The opera that drew the best houses were "Lohengrin" and "Thais." The closing week with "Tales of Hoffmann," given in Charles H. Meltzer's English translation promises to be the best of all.

The Aborn brothers have carried on lyric drama in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Boston this spring simultaneously.

"Do your audiences appreciate your efforts to make opera intelligible by presenting it in English?" Sargent Aborn was asked.

"Yes," was the reply, "but we have to give them Italian tenors, because men cannot be found to sing the tenor roles of the operas in English."

The presentation of Monday night brought a new singer into notice, Mme. Elly Barnato, who sang the part of Olympia, the mechanical doll, with marked success. She proved herself a real product of Dr. Coppellius' workshop when the Boston opera cat in the midst of act 1 jumped from the prompter's desk and scampered across the stage to the rear scene. No smile from the doll Olympia. Mme. Barnato imitated the jerky movements of the automaton to perfection. Her coloratura voice showed to best advantage in the artificial brilliance of the Olympia's aria. It lacks the dramatic quality to do justice to the part of Antonia.

Miss Bertha Shalek's singing of Giulietta was natural and full of fire. Homer Lind won new honors by his portrayal of the sinister Dr. Miracle. Eugene Batain was in unusually good voice and sang Hoffmann in a fine frank manner in complete accord with the role, while Miss Louise LeBaron as Nicklaus, the friend of Hoffmann, sang and acted her part with ease and grace. Other roles were well taken and the whole performance was one of the best, if not the best, given by the company this season.

NOTES.

Miss Alice Nielsen of the Boston opera company is to sing at an Albert hall concert in London Sunday afternoon, May 21, with the London Symphony orchestra, Landon Ronald conducting.

YOKOHAMA GAY IN HONOR OF U. S. VISITING SAILORS

YOKOHAMA, Japan—The mingled flags of the United States and Japan make a fine display here in honor of 600 American bluejackets from the Asiatic fleet who are the guests of Mayor Arakawa of Yokohama. The mayor gave a garden party which was attended by 50 officers and 500 sailors.

The mayor also gave a dinner for Admiral Hubbard, at which officers of both navies were present, members of the American embassy and 200 native and American residents. Cordial sentiments of mutual regard were expressed.

HOTELS

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENEX, MASS. OPENS MAY 27TH, 1911. New York Office with Town & Country. Astor Trust Bldg., 380 Fifth Ave. C. D. SEAVY, Manager. Magnificent Scenery, Beautiful Drives. Invigorating Climate, Pure Water. Finely Equipped Garage and Stables. Choice Villa Sites for Sale. FINEST RESORT IN THE FAMOUS BERKSHIRE HILLS

The Rowson

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Write to Travel Department of The Christian Science Monitor for booklet of RICHMOND AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO'S HOTELS.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

NEWTON.

William McPherson, physical training instructor at the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium, is to have charge of the Cabot park playground during the summer months.

New officers of the Men's Club of the Newtonville Universalist church are: President, Frederick M. Mitchell; vice-president, Charles D. Cabot; secretary, Frank M. Grant; treasurer, H. B. Nickerson.

The Waban Woman's Club has elected: President, Mrs. Helen S. Andrews; vice-president, Mrs. Isabel Parker; recording secretary, Mrs. Edith Virtue; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sarah B. Ambrose; treasurer, Mrs. Anna P. Webster; member of the board of directors, Mrs. Annie B. Robinson; chairman of entertainment committee, Mrs. Mabel Piser; press correspondent, Mrs. Lucille Z. Sawyer; federation delegate, Mrs. Alice C. Congdon.

CHELSEA.

Mrs. Emma Symms, Mrs. Amos Parker, Mrs. Chester Flanders and Mrs. Jesse F. Knowlton comprise the committee to prepare a luncheon "a la carte" and an evening program for the Ladies' Social Circle of the Universalist church June 7.

Members of the W. C. T. U. are to have a trolley trip to Salem June 6.

At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the public library the senior member, former Mayor Eugene F. Endicott, was elected chairman. Roscoe Pierce vice-chairman, David J. Maloney secretary. Chairmen of committees will be appointed later.

LEXINGTON.

The Rev. George Edward Martin, D. D., will be installed at the Hancock Congregational church Friday evening, May 26. In the afternoon there will be a meeting of the council.

The new officers of the Unitarian Alliance are: President, Mrs. Louise Putnam; recording secretary, Miss Sarah E. Robinson; corresponding secretary, Miss Hudson; treasurer, Mrs. George F. Jones. The chairmen of committees are: Postoffice mission, Mrs. Frances E. Ballard; cheerful letter department, Miss Ellen Harrington; luncheon committee, Miss Henrietta Ewing.

WINTHROP.

Pupils in the business course of the high school are taking examinations in the typewriting schools of Boston and two have already been assigned to positions. Last year every graduate received a position within a few weeks after the closing of school. Miss Gladys Tibbetts has received first honor in the regular course, but the second honor is as yet undecided.

A special entertainment is being provided by the Men's Brotherhood of the First Methodist church for Monday evening, June 5, in connection with the fortieth anniversary of the church.

MALDEN.

The Plymouth-Reading Club held its annual meeting Monday at the residence of Mrs. F. H. Evans of Bowers avenue.

Officers elected were: President, Mrs. H. H. Brown; vice-president, Miss Fannie Cross; recording secretary and treasurer, Miss Laura Wilson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Reginald Muir; committee chairmen: press, Mrs. F. H. Evans; charity, Mrs. George Chisholm; entertainment, Mrs. William Bartley; program, Mrs. Stanley Hall. The annual outing of the club will be held at North Reading June 21.

MELROSE.

Three of the streets, Upham and Essex streets, and Dell avenue, have been treated with an oil dust layer by the public works department as an experiment. The board of aldermen will today inspect the work and if it meets with their approval 10 miles of city streets are to be treated with the same material. The streets so treated will receive another coating of the oil about the middle of July.

WALTHAM.

The Picking league of the First Methodist church has installed these recently elected officers: President, Paul Johnson; vice-presidents, Miss Emily Bowers, Miss Clara Kierstead, Bertram F. Allen, Miss Elsie Brodick; secretary, Lois Draper; treasurer, Alvin A. Curtis. The regatta committee of the Waltham Canoe Club has decided to hold the annual club regatta on the Charles river the afternoon of June 14.

REVERE.

Members of the W. C. T. U. will assist at the annual reception at Ingleside home on Prospect avenue June 4.

A meeting of the new directors of the board of trade will be held at high school hall this evening and elect the sub-committees. The directors are: Charles H. Bates, Charles Chisholm, J. J. Hurley, George F. Atkins, W. B. Duval, Joseph G. Stowers, Arthur B. Kirby, Dominic Maggi, A. S. Cassassa.

WATERTOWN.

Moderator Joseph P. Keefe has announced the following appointments to the advisory board to the board of assessors: Fred W. MacFarland, Curtis Bixby, Alfred A. Glidden, George F. Grogan, John G. Hagberg, Timothy S. Kelley, Patrick H. O'Halloran, William W. Rugg, Joseph P. White, Joseph S. Winslow.

BELMONT.

The Belmont Tennis Club is to give an entertainment in the town hall Wednesday evening.

The board of survey is to hold a hearing on the laying out of Maple street from Beech street to Bartlett avenue on the evening of June 3.

READING.

The Tourjee Musical Club has elected: President, Warren L. Fletcher; vice-president, Sidney Brown; secretary, Miss Alma Damon; treasurer, G. A. Winchester; assistant secretary, Miss Marjorie Bond; librarian, Miss Bertha Turner; executive committee, Miss Emma Aden, Mrs. A. R. Shephardson, Mrs. Howard W. Poor.

MEDFORD.

The Royal House Association ladies are planning a lawn party on the grounds Flag day.

The school board has set the date for the graduation exercises of the high school as June 27. The exercises will be held in the high school assembly hall and the diplomas will be awarded by Mayor Charles S. Taylor.

ARLINGTON.

The school committee will meet this evening.

The Arlington Woman's Club has presented a sapphire and diamond ring and a duchess lace handkerchief to Miss Carolyn Brackett, who has been chairman of the music committee for 15 years.

WAVERLEY.

Waverly branch of the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church has elected: President, Mrs. James O. Fagan; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. H. Edwards, E. H. Brown; recording secretary, Mrs. William Cox; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William Marsh; treasurer, Mrs. O. R. Ripley.

WAKEFIELD.

H. M. Warren W. R. C. will present eight flags to the Greenwood school at exercises in the schools Friday, May 26.

About 500 graduates of the high school attended the reunion of the Alumni Association in the town hall Monday evening.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Friday Social Club will hold a "Mother Goose" bazaar in Crescent hall, Thursday and Friday evenings, May 25-26. Following the bazaar on Friday evening an entertainment will be given.

ABINGTON.

McPherson W. R. C. holds an all-day meeting in Grand Army hall today.

The Men's Club of the North Congregational church will hold a meeting in the vestry Wednesday evening.

DEDHAM.

The Men's Club of the First Congregational church has elected: President, Frank E. Morse; vice-presidents, Dr. Ernest H. Chute and James Ellis Ames; secretary and treasurer, Frederic C. Cobb.

PLAN TO DIVERT CHINESE FROM PORT OF BOSTON

The authorities of the Canadian Pacific railway have decided that the expense of bringing all the Chinese from Vancouver around through Halifax and then to Boston, paying their expenses while being detained at the local immigration office, etc., is so great that it would be cheaper to establish an immigration station at Vancouver, and issue certificates of identification there to each Chinaman entering Canada. These certificates would admit them to any part of the United States.

BEVERLY WILL FLY FLAG FOR MR. TAFT

BEVERLY, Mass.—Alderman Henry E. Woodbury, at the meeting of the board of aldermen Monday night offered an order for the flying of the American flag on city hall during the stay of President Taft in Beverly, which was passed.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The New Haven road's Readville shops are overhauling and painting the equipment belonging to the private "Dodge" train, which will be placed in service May 26 between South station and Cape Cod resorts.

John Talbot, track supervisor of the terminal division, Boston & Maine road, has commenced to install new 100-pound steel rails, guard rails and foot guards in the North station passenger yard.

For the accommodation of a "World in Boston" party of 800 people the passenger department of the Boston & Albany road furnished a first class 12-car special train from Springfield at 8:05 o'clock this morning.

The bridge department of the Portland division, Boston & Maine road, is constructing a new iron bridge across the river at Dover, N. H., to be ready for New York and Bar Harbor trains June 19.

The interlocking and yard departments of the Boston Terminal Company handled Miller Bros. 101 Ranch Wild West show through South station early this morning en route from Worcester to Brockton.

Hugh Steele, track master of the Boston Terminal Company, is installing steel frogs and connections on important traffic curves in the South station passenger yard.

The New Haven road handled into First street freight yard, South Boston, Monday evening a solid train of North Carolina and Virginia strawberries and vegetables consigned to the New England market for Union Freight railway city delivery.

STATE EXPERT CHASE CRITICIZES ACCOUNT METHODS IN TREASURY

(Continued from Page One.)

fund, as was intended (covering four months' time at 3 per cent per annum), the clerk had added 10 per cent, 10 times as much, and had done so by misplacing a decimal point—a very ordinary and crude mistake. This mistake multiplied and compounded over the remaining years of the outstanding bonds made the difference of \$110,000 at the end of the period.

"It should be clearly understood that the difference of \$110,000 relates to the computed condition of the war loan sinking fund at the maturity of the bonds. The amount necessary to be added to the sinking fund, to provide for this estimated deficiency should have been \$708.53 per annum. It was not the amount of the mistake that surprised us, but the fact that the system in the treasury's office was so loose that such a mistake and other mistakes like it, which we have already shown to the committee, could escape detection.

While the net result of these mistakes is negligible, some doubt is necessarily cast upon the computations of previous years, although the calculations themselves have been very carefully handled by the clerk, who has done this work for 20 years and whose methods for proving the mathematical accuracy were admirable, with the exception of such verifications as we have mentioned here.

At the conclusion of his statement Mr. Chase was questioned by Senator Greenwood, chairman of the joint committee, and Norman White, chairman of the House committee. Mr. White asked why an enlarged chart Mr. Chase had been exhibiting varied from the original contained in his report. Mr. Chase said that the latter was correct and that the omissions and additions were in connection with the chart.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS.

That luck plays at times a very large part in golf nobody with any experience of the game can deny. It is the occasional lucky shot of the novice that encourages him to continue at the game in the hope that eventually he will attain the proficiency of the expert. Likewise it is the mastery of luck, as it were, that enables a Travis, a Braid or a Vardon, to reel off their marvelous rounds with machine like precision.

The good player, when at the top of his game, may be considered lucky by the casual observer, and he really may be, but when one calculates the limitless chances against the player, we must credit the chief results of his play to skill.

Having watched most of the important championship battles for upwards of 11 years and played at the game for about the same period, I could relate many instances where a lucky shot has turned the tide of battle; but I now have learned to look upon these results as compensation for some ill result that rewarded other perfectly hit strokes.

It has often been remarked that Travis has more good luck than any player that ever lived. When one sees him run down shots from off the green two or three times in 36 holes of play, he is apt to consider Travis blessed with good luck. But when one considers that this painstaking player plays for the hole every time and not merely toward the neighborhood of the pin, it is only rational to expect some of the well executed shots to go down.

On this same subject the World of Golf recently in describing how luck frequently effected results had this to say: As between two golfers who play a lot together the tales of luck will probably be about equal. But occasionally it would appear that the good fortune is all on the one side. The other day I had the pleasure of witnessing an interesting match on a popular course near Glasgow. The better player was giving six strokes, but his opponent was on his game and stuck doggedly to his work.

The handicapper man was slicing his drives, but escaping in the most wonderful way without penalty. Up till the thirteenth hole, it was a ding-dong match, first one and then the other securing a lead of a hole. The fourteenth, which is a bogey five, went to the handicapper man with the aid of his stroke.

Going to the next scratch player put his second from a heavy lie in a bunker, and the ball rolled into a newly-made rabbit scrape three inches deep. It was impossible to hit the ball, and two shots were required to put it on the fairway.

With a moderate six the handicapper man won, and increased his lead to two holes and playing the next hole, a short one, with great confidence, he got down a longish putt and settled matters.

Had it not been for the unfortunate lie in the bunker the back marker might have squared matters at the fifteenth, and probably kept the match going to the last green. Had the mishap come earlier, it could have been worked off, but coming where it did, there was practically no chance of recovery.

DANA HALL SCHOOL FIELD DAY.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—At the Dana Hall school annual field day Monday the honors were awarded to the junior class, who scored 90 points, the seniors were second with 14, sophomores scored eight points and the freshmen six.

CHICAGO MERCHANTS HAVE PLANS FINISHED FOR VISIT TO BOSTON

CHICAGO—Members of the Chicago Association of Commerce to the number of 150, including many prominent and influential business men, will visit Boston in June, the guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in formal return of the visit of the latter body to Chicago in December, 1906.

It is said in Chicago that elaborate plans are in progress for the reception of the visitors in Boston, and the Chicago contingent intends to show appreciation of their hosts' efforts in unprecedented ways.

Arrangements have been completed with the Michigan Central railroad to transport the Chicago delegation by special train from Chicago to Boston in a single day, faster than the distance has ever before been covered.

The train, consisting of nine brand new coaches, including diner and observation car, and two of the railroad's largest locomotives, will leave Chicago early on the morning of June 13 and will arrive in Boston on the evening of the same day. The return trip will be made in the same time, on Saturday, June 17, leaving Boston at 1 A. M. and arriving in Chicago the same evening.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Lieut. Col. John S. Parke from assignment to first infantry; remain unassigned until further orders.

Lieut. Col. Francis J. Kernan, from fifteenth to first infantry.

Capt. Lanning Parsons, quartermaster, from office of quartermaster general to Mt. Vernon, Ohio; thence to Kansas City, relieving Capt. Kirby Walker, quartermaster.

First Lieut. Roger G. Powell, corps of engineers, to West Point Military Academy, Aug. 22.

First Lieut. Ernest Graves, corps of engineers, from San Francisco to San Antonio, for duty with company M, third battalion.

First Lieut. James A. Hayne, medical reserve corps, from Ft. D. A. Russell to home and stand relieved from further active duty in medical reserve corps.

First Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, cavalry, to Washington for examination for promotion.

Leaves of absence:

Capt. P. D. Lochbridge, general staff, four months upon relief from duty in division of militia affairs office.

First Lieut. Eben C. Hull, medical corps, six months.

Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, general staff, and First Lieut. Donald W. Strong, sixteenth infantry, two months.

Capt. Ernest D. Scott, fifty-eighth field artillery, three months from July 15.

Navy Orders.

Lieut. J. N. Ferguson, detached duty the North Dakota to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. C. Fremont, detached duty the North Dakota to duty command the Terry.

Lieut. C. W. Sarly, detached duty naval academy, Annapolis, Md., to duty the Virginia as assistant to the senior engineer officer.

Lieut. F. C. Martin, detached duty naval academy, Annapolis, Md., to duty the Ohio as ordnance officer.

Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, Jr., detached duty navy yard, Washington, to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., connection fitting out the Maine and duty on board as ordnance officer when placed in commission.

COMMONS PASS PARLIAMENT BILL IN LAST STAGES

LONDON—The House of Commons has finally passed the Parliament bill for the curtailment of the powers of the House of Lords.

An amendment moving the rejection of the whole bill was defeated Monday night by a vote of 363 to 243, and a motion for the adoption of the bill on its third reading was carried, 362 to 241.

The announcement of the figures was received with a tremendous outburst of applause from the government supporters. The bill will shortly go before the House of Lords.

MACHINE MEN RESUME SESSION

The annual conference of the Northeastern Consolidated Lodge of Railroad Machinists was resumed today at the Quincy house.

The conference opened Monday with 30 delegates, representing 319 railroad systems east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers. Timothy A. Connors of Charleston, president of the district, presided.

MERGE NEW YORK RECREATION CLUB

NEW YORK—The Recreation Alliance of New York city was organized Monday at a meeting in the Metropolitan building of representatives of practically all the recreation societies in the city. Eugene Philbin, president of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, presided. The federation has been formed to prevent the overlapping of the work of similar organizations.

CHINA AND JAPAN ARE THEMES AT MECHANICS HALL

Many special features are on the program for today at the "World in Boston," in Mechanics building, including an address on "The Awakening of China," by Miss Francis Bates Patterson, and an address by M. Yamaguchi of Tokio, Japan.

Young People's Society day will be observed Wednesday. Various religious societies of different churches are making preparations to attend in large numbers. Dr. Francis E. Clark will be the principal speaker.

"There never can be a dividing line between the United States and Canada while the two countries are working in cooperation in the mission and evangelization," declared Dr. Capen on Monday, Canadian Day, to an audience of about 1500 persons, including delegations from Toronto, Montreal and Detroit.

Frederick J. MacLeod, former president of the International Club of Boston, cited as among the things that bind the two countries together religion, missions, industry, business, morality, humanity and civilization. He said there are 60,000 Canadians in Boston, and in Greater Boston as many as 100,000.

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Stewart, a native of St. George, N. B. gave stories of missionary zeal which would "bring Canada and the United States together in a bond of fellowship greater, stronger and grander than ever before."

PLAYGROUND BOARD IS ESTABLISHED BY CITY OF WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—This city has passed an ordinance providing for the entertainment and welfare of the children. It calls for a commission to take charge of and make part of the municipal life a series of public playgrounds in different sections of the city.

As soon as the ordinance had passed its final stage Monday night, Mayor Logan approved it and appointed as members of the commission George F. Booth to serve for five years, the Rev. Dr. John J. McCoy for four years, George N. Jeppson for three years, Earle Brown for two years and John F. Gannon for one year.

COUNCIL GRANTS IMPROVEMENTS TOTALING \$250,000

Upon the return of Mayor Fitzgerald from Philadelphia he will sign three appropriations carrying a total of \$250,000 for improvements in Charlestown, Dorchester and South Boston. The orders passed the city council Monday and the mayor has said he will sign them.

As a result of the action of the council South Boston is to have a new municipal building, which will include a courthouse and police station and probably a municipal all-year-round bath. For the improvement \$120,000 is named and this carries the additional sum of \$40,000 previously appropriated for a municipal bath house.

The Mt. Ida playground in Dorchester is another of the projects. The sum of \$50,000 is named for the purchase and laying out of this playground in ward 20. The other appropriation was one of \$80,000 for a playground in ward 5, Charlestown.

The council rejected the bid of the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company for the lighting of Boston's streets for a period of 10 years, and the question of street lighting is as far from being settled as before Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, asked for bids.

Motorists who are seeking to have the automobile traffic rules on Commonwealth avenue in the Back Bay amended will be given a public hearing by the park commissioners by order of the city council.

FACTORY HEADS TO HEAR SPEECH BY MR. ALDRICH

NEW YORK—Nelson W. Aldrich, chairman of the national monetary commission, is to participate in the discussion of the currency question at Wednesday's session of the sixteenth annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers here.

An attack was made today by John Kirby, Jr., president of the association, upon the members of the American Federation of Labor, the Civic Federation, and the Sixty-Second Congress. He demanded concerted action to secure legislation abolishing labor organizations as at present constituted.

Workmen's compensation plans will be discussed at length today.

The chief business Monday was the report of the committee on immigration, by F. C. Hall of Jersey City. It urged distribution of immigrants to the farms. Expressions by speakers of the need of an American merchant marine to make use of the Panama canal were applauded.

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN FOR MIDDLEBORO

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—After a conference of business men and officials of the local Y. M. C. A. and the state executive committee of the organization it has been decided to start a campaign for a new building here. Fred S. Shepard, field secretary of the state executive committee of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will have charge.

MICHIGAN GOVERNOR DENIES HIS STATE IS AGAINST RECIPROCITY

WASHINGTON—Following close on the departure of the Michigan delegation which appeared before the Senate finance committee to protest against the Canadian reciprocity agreement, President Taft received today the following message from Gov. Chase S. Osborn of Michigan:

"When will the vote on reciprocity probably be taken in the Senate? If I can be of the slightest service in favor of the treaty I will go to Washington."

"The state representatives of the farmers of Michigan, as alleged, who have been in Washington giving their views, do not reflect, in my opinion, the dominant sentiment of Michigan and do not represent all of the farmers by any means."

"I am a full

MALDEN MAN TELLS OF U. S. TRADE NEEDS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Richard H. Tucker, engineer in charge of the erection of the large observatory of the Carnegie Institute at San Luis, Argentina, and who is to be astronomer in charge of the observatory, now in this country for the summer, says that the United States is neglecting great opportunities in the South American countries.

Mr. Tucker is the guest of his brother, W. A. Tucker of 42 High street, Malden. He will go to the Lick observatory in California before returning to Argentina. He has been in South America for three years, and in that time has made 87,000 observations at the observatory, which is the largest number of observations made in that period in history, it is said.

In speaking of the commercial development of the South American countries, Mr. Tucker says that the English and Germans are showing more enterprise there than people from this country.

The first thing to develop, he says, is the United States merchant marine which trades with Argentina and the other South American countries.

Before leaving San Luis Mr. Tucker was presented with a gold medal by the people of that city for his work there.

BOWDOIN AWAITS COLLEGE OFFICERS

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The College Association of Officers, which is composed of the administrative officers of Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, Tufts, University of Maine, Williams and Yale, is to hold a meeting with Bowdoin College at Brunswick, May 17 and 18, to discuss college policy.

Among those in attendance will be Dean Hurlbut or Assistant Dean Castle of Harvard; Dean Jones of Yale; Dean Emerson, Dartmouth; Dean Olds, Amherst; Dean Ferry, Williams; Dean Stevens, University of Maine; Dean Wren, Tufts; Professor Hayden, registrar of Tufts, and Dean Sills of Bowdoin.

Professor Nichols of Wesleyan is president, and Professor Burnett of Bowdoin secretary of the association.

STATE SETTLES WITH MEDFORD

Mayor Taylor of Medford has forwarded to the board of aldermen a statement of the settlement agreed upon between the city of Medford and the state in connection with the changes in Auburn street at the new concrete bridge over the Mystic river at the Mystic Valley parkway.

The city filed a claim with the state in November, 1905, and the state has forwarded a check in settlement for \$3648. The claim of T. F. Reddy has been recommended by the mayor for settlement for \$2800.

CHARITY MEETING DELEGATES DUE

Upward of 2000 delegates from every state in the country, Canada, Mexico and Cuba, will attend the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the national conference of charities and corrections in Ford hall and Tremont Temple, Boston, June 7-14.

The first session, which will convene June 7, will be addressed by Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and Homer Folks of New York, president of the conference.

TAVERN OPENED AS CURIO MUSEUM

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The historic Munroe tavern, now owned by the Lexington Historical Society, has been thrown open to the public. There will be a custodian on duty throughout the day at the tavern to show visitors about and explain the various relics. It is proposed to use this building as a museum for historical curios and relics, since the Hancock Clarke house, where such articles have been placed, is nearly full.

SETTLING TEXAS LAND DISPUTE

EL PASO, Tex.—To decide the ownership between nations of \$7,000,000 worth of property now on the southern side of the Rio Grande, in the American section of El Paso, an international commission met here Monday.

The land is known as the Chamisal strip, and jurisdiction is held by the United States, but Mexico lays claim to it on the ground that the river changed its original course in 1852.

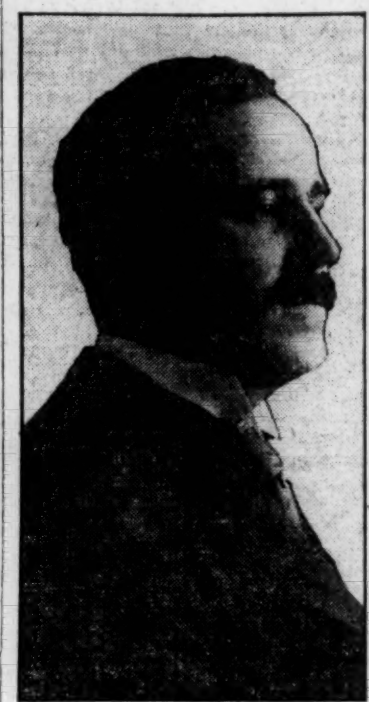
CHARLES H. GIFFORD SENTENCED

Charles H. Gifford, a jewelry manufacturer of Attleboro, was sentenced to New Bedford jail for one year and one day by Judge Dodge in the United States district court today, on a charge of concealing assets from Walter S. Briggs, his trustee in bankruptcy.

FOR YACHTSMEN AND SUMMER ADDRESSES

The SOUPS of SIMON ALGHIERI, Chef, are distinctive, being by far the richest and most delicate known. Quarts, pints & 1/2 pints—large discounts at Boston, S. S. Pierce, New York, Park & Tilford; or address Alghieri, Chef, Cambridge, Mass., for secret agent.

BOATS WILL RUN FROM BOSTON TO WATERTOWN SOON



DANIEL T. O'CONNELL, Secretary of the Charles River Boat & Transportation Company, to establish passenger service.

The transportation of passengers between Boston and Watertown by a line of boats on the Charles river will be commenced May 30, according to the plans of the Charles River Boat & Transportation Company, of which Daniel T. O'Connell is the secretary.

The terminus of the line in Watertown will be near the site of the Union Boat Club, and the Boston landing will be in the Charles river basin between the Harvard and West Boston bridges.

The company will begin with three powerful launches capable of carrying 50 to 75 persons each trip, and the run will occupy about the same time as that taken by the electric cars.

Half-hour service will be the rule during the day and evening, while special launches will be available.

WAKEFIELD HIGH ALUMNI REUNION

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The biennial reunion and dinner of the High School Alumni Association in the town hall Monday evening was attended by more than 500 graduates of the school and friends. Prof. Marshall L. Perrin, Ph.D., of Boston University, made the principal address and spoke on "American Ideals." The committee of arrangements comprised Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley, president; Harry M. Wheeler, vice-president; Harry E. Foster, secretary; Miss Ruth Farmer, treasurer, and Mrs. Hubbard B. Mansfield, Mrs. Percival B. Evans, Miss M. Hannah Wait, Miss Mary E. O'Connor, Miss Charlotte E. Rogers, Miss May Hadley, Leo E. Bourdon, George M. Daland, Raymond E. Nichols, Rutherford E. Smith.

MALDEN SEEKS CHILDREN'S IDEAS

"How to Make Malden Beautiful" is the subject which pupils of the Malden grammar schools have been asked to write essays upon and submit them to a committee representing the school board and the Board of Trade. Prizes are to be awarded the pupils who give the most comprehensive plans.

The school board and the Board of Trade have asked the pupils to write essays to awaken in them an interest in civic improvement. The pupils have also been busily engaged in setting out trees at the various schools and at their homes.

FOUR ON TRIAL IN CHINESE CASE

Capt. Harvey C. Daly, Dr. Chin Fuy Noy, Goodman Phillips and George M. B. Gardiner were put on trial charged with violation of the immigration laws in conspiring to bring in Chinese laborers from Jamaica before Judge Dodge in the United States district court today.

CHARGE RENTAL FOR MOORINGS

Persons using city bridges as mooring places for boats of any description will have to pay an annual rental to the city hereafter according to a new regulation made by Commissioner Louis K. Rourke of the board of public works. The regulations are now in effect.

SWORD FOR ST. OMAR TEMPLAR

As a testimonial for his services as head of St. Omar commandery, K. T. Eminent Sir Charles H. MacGarvey was presented with a sword and belt at a "ladies night" held in Masonic hall at Uphams corner, Dorchester, Monday evening. Guy A. Ham, sword bearer of the commandery, made the presentation in the presence of more than 200 persons.

YOUR SIDBOARD IS NOT COMPLETE unless it contains WHITE ROCK WATER

NEWS BRIEFS

CAMBRIDGE TO ELECT ASSESSOR.

A principal assessor of Cambridge to succeed Timothy W. Good, who was recently elected city treasurer, will be elected tonight by the city council. A Democrat will be chosen.

Former Representative William M. Hogan was chosen Monday night as the Democratic candidate for assessor. The choice was made at a caucus of city council members at city hall. Fifteen ballots were required.

MYCOLOGICAL CLUB ELECTS.

These officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Boston Mycological Club in the Young Men's Christian Union building Monday night: President, Hollis Webster; vice-president, Oscar Hill; secretary-treasurer, Miss Jennie Conant; corresponding secretary, Simon Davis; executive committee, Daniel W. Weiss, Mrs. E. B. Blackford and Miss A. Hibbard.

PIERCE SCHOOL TO EXHIBIT.

The Pierce school of Brookline will hold its annual "public day" tomorrow in the school building from 9 o'clock until noon. According to custom, the rooms will be open to the public and the classes will be held as on other days. Exhibition of the year's work will be on display in the class rooms and corridors.

HARVARD COACH WEDDED.

LENEX, Mass.—Mrs. Gwendolin Whistler Howell and Percy D. Haughton, head coach of the Harvard football eleven, were married at Plumsted, the villa of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. S. Whistler, in Lenox Monday. The Rev. Sherrard Billings of Groton school, Groton, officiated.

W. C. T. U. ACCEPTS INVITATION.

A meeting of the Boston Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Chipman hall Monday. It was voted to accept the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Worthen to hold the annual outing of the union at their residence, Nantasket, June 21.

WELLESLEY GIRLS ENTERTAIN.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Before an audience which included numerous college men and other invited guests the annual concert of the undergraduate girls orchestra of Wellesley College was given in Billings hall Monday night.

CHOIR FESTIVAL PLANNED.

The second choir festival of the season will be held at St. Pauls church on Tremont street tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock. The participants will be the boy choristers from many churches.

CHARLESTOWN CLASS REUNION.

Members of the class of 1886 of the Warren grammar school of Charlestown held an informal reunion at Youngs hotel Monday night, the twenty-fifth anniversary of graduation.

MINISTERS G. A. R. CLUB MEETS.

The second annual meeting of the Ministers G. A. R. Club of Boston and vicinity was held Monday at the Hotel Commonwealth.

PINE TREE STATE SOCIETY TO MEET

Gov. Eugene N. Foss has accepted an invitation to be one of the speakers at the annual banquet of the Pine Tree State Association of Malden to be held tonight in the Auditorium banquet hall. Charles Burleigh, president of the club, will be the toastmaster and the speakers include Mayor George H. Fall and the representatives to the Legislature, Alvin E. Bliss, Truman R. Hawley and Charles M. Blodgett. An entertainment will also be given. The club has over 300 members.

MALDEN IS AFTER MORE PLAYGROUND

Two propositions for enlargement of the Webster playground off Salem street, Malden, will be brought before the Malden city government before its adjournment for the summer. One calls for an appropriation of \$16,000 for the purchase of property between the present playground and Salem street, and the other is to improve a large tract of land adjoining the playground on the west which was given to the city for that purpose by E. E. Eaton 10 years ago.

UNITARIANS GOING TO MARSHFIELD

NORWELL, Mass.—The spring meeting of the Plymouth and Bay conference of Unitarian churches, which includes all the societies in the towns in this part of the state, will be held Wednesday with the Marshfield Hills Unitarian church at Marshfield. The program will include addresses by the Rev. Howard N. Brown of King's chapel, Boston, the Rev. J. Asmus Puffer of Needham and the Rev. Joseph P. McCarthy of Waltham.

ARBITRATION APPEAL MADE.

An appeal for arbitration was made by the Rev. Dr. Brown, dean of Yale divinity school, at the annual meeting Monday night of the Methodist Social Union in Park Street church. The following officers were elected: President, S. T. Emery; vice-presidents, R. R. Robinson, E. D. Labouret; secretary, W. A. Chandler; treasurer, N. P. Sippelle.

ARGUE PHELPS CASE EXCEPTIONS.

Arguments on exceptions were made before the full bench of the supreme court today in the case of the Commonwealth against Silas N. Phelps, convicted of slaying Emmett F. Haskins, deputy sheriff, June 12, in Munroe.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS IN TECHNOLOGY BILL CUTS GRANT \$20,000

(Continued from Page One.)

ing a continuance of state aid to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the next decade has passed through all but the last formal stage in the Legislature, and is expected to reach the Governor today. This resolve grants an annual subsidy of \$100,000 to the institute for the next five years, and promises a continuance of a further period of five years, provided that in the meantime \$1,000,000 has been received by the institute from other sources. The whole grant is contingent on the maintenance by the institute of 80 free scholarships, two for each senatorial districts in the state.

The remission of fees for these scholarships will cost the institute \$20,000 per annum, a sum which must be subtracted from the \$100,000, as the institute has no difficulty in getting all the students that it can accommodate and for some years has been crowded.

Indeed, it is this over-crowding that is the main cause of the institute's petition for an increase of state aid during the next decade. It is being forced by its success to provide for an expansion, and the securing of a new site and new buildings will mean the raising of millions. This will divert funds that would come in due course to the institute for ordinary maintenance, so that unless the state take some share of the burden, the institute must either abandon its hope of natural growth or grow at the cost of its educational efficiency. This latter policy would be ruinous to its prestige and dangerous to the commonwealth, which, more than any other state, demands the very best that there is in the field of technical education.

The state is asked to give special aid for a limited period to one of its institutions that has most distinctly "made good." The case of this institute has been considered most carefully by the committee on education and on ways and means of both the House and Senate.

Before these committees the special claims of the institute were strongly urged by President Lowell, F. P. Fish, chairman of the state board of education, Mayor Fitzgerald, Mr. O'Brien, president of the Central Labor Union, and such representatives of commerce and industry as the president or vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Company, the Plymouth Cordage Company, the W. H. McElwain Company, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, and the General Electric Company. All these gentlemen recognized the unique character of the institute, and insisted that money spent in maintaining its efficiency was a sound business investment on the part of the state.

Not to grant such aid as the Legislature has recommended would be to neglect an unusual opportunity; large financial support for the carrying out of the scheme of rebuilding is promised by friends of the institute outside of the state of Massachusetts, but the promises are all conditional on the commonwealth's proving its faith in its own institution.

WAKEFIELD HAS PRIZE CONTEST

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Improvement Association announced today conditions for a prize contest for beautifying plots at intersections of streets. Fifty dollars offered by George E. Walker, chairman of the selectmen, will be divided into three prizes.

There are about 100 triangles at junctions of streets, and the prizes will be awarded for the greatest improvement shown by Sept. 15. The contest is open to school children, clubs, churches or individuals and entries will be made to Clinton H. Stearns, Eugene S. Hinckley, chairman of the park department, and Charles H. Howe, principal of the high school. Eventually the plots will become a part of the park system.

BRITISH MILITIA FOR BUNKER HILL DAY

Boston will entertain the Fusiliers Rifles of St. John, N. B., next month, when this organization of the Canadian militia comes to this city to participate in the Bunker Hill day celebration on June 17.

It will be the first time a British command has ever appeared here in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill and Boston militiamen are preparing to show the Canadians the true Yankee hospitality. Col. William H. Oakes will be the chief marshal.

PARTY LEADERS START CAMPAIGN

FITCHBURG, Mass.—With a view of regaining the state next fall, Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee; Charles S. Groves, secretary of the state committee; C. Hoar, secretary of the city committee at Newton, and Representative Louis F. R. Langelier of Quincy came here Monday and met with the local city committee.

CRITICIZES GOVERNOR FOSS.

Albert P. Langtry, secretary of state, questioned Governor Foss' qualifications for the office he holds and reviewed his executive acts in an address last night in the American House at the first annual banquet of the Ward 14 Club of South Boston.

Our Great Veiling Section is
The Centre of Style and Quality in
Modish Summer Veils

The fashion changes in veilings for warm weather wear are shown here in greater profusion than in any other store in Boston. The very latest and smartest novelty ideas from Paris are to be seen here as soon as they appear abroad.

Street Floor, Main Store

A Special Sale of 5.00 Chiffon Scarf Auto Veils 1.98

An unusual opportunity brought to us a limited quantity of these high grade auto veils. Made in the regular size with pretty fancy borders. Such elegant veils were never sold before for less than 5.00 each. While they last only 1.98

The Fashionable White Veilings

We show an unlimited selection of these popular veilings both in the finished veil and by the yard. Included are the popular Shetland veils, one of the reigning favorites of the season. Priced at, a yard, 25c to 1.50

Chantilly Lace Veils

These splendid veils are as popular now as they were many years ago, and our display shows all the most fashionable shades of the season, also black and white, 1½ and 2 yard lengths. Priced at, each 1.50, 1.75, 2.50 to 10.00

Jordan Marsh Company

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE GIFTS AMOUNTING TO \$400,000 ANNOUNCED

Two bequests amounting to \$400,000 are announced at Radcliffe College.

The first is the legacy valued at more than \$300,000 from Francis B. Greene of Dartmouth, half to go to the general fund, and half eventually to found Rebecca A. Greene scholarships.

The second is the gift of \$100,000 by the will of Mrs. James Barnard of Milton, \$30,000 of which is to go for scholarships, and \$70,000 for a new dormitory.

At present the college has 26 scholarships, every one of which is sought four times over. The money from Mrs. Barnard's bequest will provide in the near future at least six more \$200 tuition scholarships.

The two halls of residence are inadequate to meet the increasing demands of students from a distance. In addition to the dormitory which Mrs. Barnard's will provides for, efforts will be continued to raise the rest of the money for the Sarah Whitman hall, \$33,000 of which has already been given or pledged, so that with two more dormitories the students may be more nearly accommodated.

GOV. DIX WARNS OF FOREST FIRES

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Dix has issued a proclamation to the people of the state urging their cooperation in preventing forest fires.

MONTICELLO, N. Y.—A forest fire is burning in the towns of Lumberland and Forestburg, Sullivan county, on the private game preserve of C. W. Chapin. When it became evident that the game preserve would be destroyed, Mr. Chapin ordered that the fence be torn down that the deer and elk might escape.

WELLESLEY MAKES ENTRANCE HARDER

WELLESLEY, Mass.—A plan which is expected to eliminate the admittance to Wellesley college of students with "conditions" which is pronounced a success by Dean Ellen F. Pendleton, the acting president, is outlined in her annual report issued Monday.

Any applicant whose credentials when presented in June do not cover satisfactorily 12 of the 15 points prescribed for admittance will lose her place in the list of applicants.

METHODIST FUND RECEIVES GIFTS

Gifts of \$10,000 from Dr. Jacob Mills of Helena, Mont.; \$10,000 from Robert Ingraham of Wisconsin and \$5000 from George Warren Brown of St. Louis were announced at the annual business meeting and luncheon of the trustees of the Deaconess pension fund of the Methodist church, which was held at the Hotel Touraine Monday.

Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 820, and we will send you samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

RHODE ISLAND MASONS ELECT GRAND OFFICERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At the one hundred and twenty-first annual communication of the Grand lodge of Masons of Rhode Island Monday at Masonic Temple, James B. Gay of Providence was chosen grand master; William R. Greene of Providence, grand treasurer, and S. Penrose Williams of Providence, grand secretary. Much business was transacted and a luncheon followed.

Other officers elected are: Wendell R. Davis of Bristol, D. G. M.; John F. Clark of Valley Falls, S. G. W.; J. Fred Parker of Providence, J. G. W.; John A. Tillotson of Providence, F. D. D. G. M.; Reuben S. Bemis of Providence, S. D. D. G. M.; John F. Oldham of Pawtucket, T. D. D. G. M.; Wilbur A. Scott of Providence, F. D. D. G. M.; E. Tudor Gross of Providence, F. D. D. G. M.; Charles A. Denfield of Woonsocket, G. C.; John P. Farnsworth of Providence, S. G. D.; Walter E. Munroe of Bristol, J. G. D.; Albert H. Humes of Pawtucket, S. G. S.; George H. Curtis of East Providence, J. G. S.; Norris F. Abbott of Providence, G. M.; Frederick C. Cady of Riverside, S. B.; Howard V. Allen of East Greenwich, G. P.; Frederick E. Leonard of Central Falls, G. L.; Irving P. Irons of Providence, G. M. D.; C. Henry Alexander of Providence, G. T.

SAILORS PREPARE TO START STRIKE

NEW YORK—Matthew Teale, secretary of the American branch of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, has received an official communication from the Seamen's international committee stating that the proposed mammoth international shipping strike will start next week.

Mr. Teale says that the strike will involve between 200,000 and 300,000 men, of whom 60,000 will be British seamen in the ports of Great Britain, and predicts a short struggle.

"The International Shipping Federation, a combine of owners, representing hundreds of millions of 'capital,' adds Secretary Teale, 'has refused to meet the representatives of the seamen's unions.'"

GIRL MUSICIANS GIVE CONCERT

The girls' high school orchestra and glee club are giving a concert this afternoon in the school assembly hall. The program is under the direction of Herbert Cole and Ralph Taylor. The members of the orchestra are Agnes Hurley, pianist; Helen Adams, Mary Kealey, Annie Baum, Elva Whitmore, Ida Wilensky and Lillian Green, violinists; Hattie Harris, cellist; Ruby Jackson, cornetist.

CARGO TOTALS 7600 LOBSTERS.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me.—The auxiliary fishing sloop Higo, owned by Fred B. Higgins, Capt. Randall McLellan master, arrived Monday from Clarks Harbor, N. S., with a cargo of 7600 lobsters.

Don't spoil fine materials by using a rank extract. Insist on having

Burnett's Vanilla

Many other uses and Full Directions on 10¢ Large Sifter-can

EVERY NATION IS REPRESENTED AT CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON—Every nation in the world is represented for the first time since its establishment at the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, which opened its fourth conference here on Monday.

The conference is expected to negotiate many treaties affecting various industrial problems. It is known that there will be seven propositions in the form of proposed treaties submitted by six countries as soon as the congress is organized. Great Britain has given notice of two proposed treaties, while one each will be submitted by France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

All of the proceedings of the conference are conducted in French and are secret. Delegates to the meeting have plenary powers to draft and sign treaties and agreements in the names of the countries they represent.



Tinware Shines like a Mirror

When you use

Old Dutch Cleanser

—and all grease and burn is quickly removed from enamelware, agate-ware, granite-ware, etc.; by this wonderful all-round cleanser. While soap and soap powder leave a sticky film to catch more dirt, Old Dutch Cleanser cleans thoroughly, removing all discolorations and corrosion without scratching or injuring the surface. Not only cleanses but polishes. Strictly hygienic.

Avoid caustics and acids.

Many other uses and Full Directions on 10¢ Large Sifter-can

Decision Is Exhaustive Review of Points in Famous Case

STANDARD OIL CO. MUST BE DISSOLVED WITHIN SIX MONTHS

Supreme Court of the United States Affirms Decree of Circuit Court With Some Modification.

RESTRAINT FOUND

WASHINGTON—Following is the full text of the supreme court decision in the Standard Oil case:

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and 33 other corporations, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller and five other individual defendants, prosecute this appeal to reverse a decree of the court below. Such decree was entered upon a bill filed by the United States under authority of section 4 of the act of July 2, 1890, known as the anti-trust act, and had for its object the enforcement of the provisions of that act. The record is inordinately voluminous, consisting of 23 volumes of printed matter, aggregating about 12,000 pages, containing a vast amount of confusing and conflicting testimony relating to innumerable, complex and varied business transactions, extending over a period of nearly 40 years. In an effort to pave the way to reach the subjects which we are called upon to consider we propose at the outset, following the order of the bill, to give the merest possible outline of its contents, to summarize the answer to indicate the course of the trial and point out briefly the decision below rendered.

The bill and exhibits, covering 170 pages of the printed record, was filed on Nov. 15, 1906. Corporations known as Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of Indiana, Standard Oil of Iowa, Standard Oil of Kansas, Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, Standard Oil Company of Nebraska, Standard Oil Company of New York, Standard Oil Company of Ohio and 62 other corporations and partnerships, as also seven individuals were named as defendants.

The bill was divided into 30 numbered sections, and sought relief upon the theory that the various defendants were engaged in conspiring "to restrain the trade and commerce in petroleum, commonly called 'crude oil,' in refined oil and in the other products of petroleum, among the several states and territories of the United States and the District of Columbia and with foreign nations and to monopolize the said commerce."

Conspiracy Alleged

The conspiracy was alleged to have been formed in or about the year 1870 by three of the individual defendants, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller and Henry M. Flagler. The detailed averments concerning the alleged conspiracy were arranged with reference to three periods, the first from 1870 to 1882, the second from 1882 to 1899 and the third from 1899 to the time of the filing of the bill.

The general charge concerning the period from 1870 to 1882 was as follows:

"That during said first period the said individual defendants, in connection with the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, purchased and obtained interests through stock ownership and otherwise in and entered into agreements with various persons, firms, corporations and limited partnerships engaged in purchasing, shipping, refining and selling petroleum and its products among the various states for the purpose of fixing the price of crude and refined oil and the products thereof, limiting the production thereof, and controlling the transportation therein, and thereby restraining trade and commerce among the several states and monopolizing the said commerce."

To establish this charge it was averred that John D. and William Rockefeller and several other named individuals, who prior to 1870 composed three separate partnerships engaged in the business of refining crude oil and shipping its products in interstate commerce, organized in the year 1870 a corporation known as the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and transferred to that company the business of the said partnerships, the members thereof becoming, in proportion to their prior ownership, stockholders in the corporation. It was asserted that the other individual defendants soon afterward became participants in the illegal combination and either transferred property to the corporation or to individuals to be held for the benefit of all parties in interest in proportion to their respective interests in the combination; that is, in proportion to their stock ownership in the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

Results of Combination

By means thus stated it was charged that by the year 1872 the combination had acquired substantially all but three or four of the 35 or 40 oil refineries located in Cleveland, O. By reason of the power thus obtained and in further execution of the intent and purpose to restrain trade and monopolize the commerce, interstate as well as intrastate, in petroleum and its products, the bill alleged that the combination and its members obtained large preferential rates and rebates in many and various ways over their competitors from various railroad companies, and that by means of the advantage thus obtained many,

if not virtually all, competitors were forced either to become members of the combination or were driven out of business; and thus, it was alleged, during the period in question, the following results were brought about:

A—That the combination, in addition to the refineries in Cleveland which it had acquired as previously stated and which it had either dismantled to limit production or continued to operate, also from time to time acquired a large number of refineries of crude petroleum situated in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere. The properties thus acquired, like those previously obtained, although belonging to and being held for the benefit of the combination, were ostensibly divergently controlled, some of them being put in the name of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, some in the name of corporations of limited partnerships affiliated therewith, or some being left in the name of the original owners, who had become stockholders in the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and thus members of the alleged illegal combination.

B—That the combination had obtained control of the pipe lines available for transporting from the oil fields to the refineries in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Titusville, Philadelphia, New York and New Jersey.

C—That the combination during the period named had obtained a complete mastery over the oil industry, controlling 90 per cent of the business producing, shipping, refining and selling petroleum and its products, and thus was able to fix the price of crude and refined petroleum and to restrain and monopolize all interstate commerce in these products.

Clauses in Second Period

The averments bearing upon the second period, 1882 to 1899, had relation to the claim:

"That during the said second period of conspiracy the defendants entered into a contract and trust agreement, by which various firms, corporations, limited partnerships and individuals engaged in purchasing, transporting, refining, shipping and selling oil and the products thereof, among the various states turned over the management of their said business, corporations and limited partnerships to nine trustees, composed chiefly of certain individuals defendant herein, which said trust agreement was in restraint of trade and commerce and in violation of law, as hereinafter more particularly alleged."

The trust agreement thus referred to was set out in the bill. It was made in January, 1882. By its terms the stock of 40 corporations, including the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and a large quantity of various properties which had been previously acquired by the alleged combination and which was held in diverse forms, as we have previously indicated, for the benefit of the members of the combination was vested in the trustees and their successors "to be held for all parties in interest jointly." In the body of the trust agreement was contained a list of the various individuals and corporations and limited partnerships whose stockholders and members or a portion thereof became parties to the agreement. This list is in the margin.

The agreement made provision for the method of controlling and managing the property by the trustees, for the formation of additional manufacturing, etc., corporations in various states, and the trust, unless terminated by a mode specified, was to continue "during the lives of the survivors and survivor of the trustees named in the agreement and for 21 years thereafter."

The agreement provided for the issue of Standard Oil trust certificates to represent the interests arising under the trust in the properties affected by the trust, which, of course, in view of the provisions of the agreement and the subject to which it related, caused the interest in the certificates to be coincident with and the exact representative of the interest of the combination, that is, in the Standard Oil.

Parties at Interest

First, all the stockholders and members of the following corporations and limited partnerships, to wit: Acme Oil Company, New York; Acme Oil Company, Pennsylvania; Atlantic Refining Company of Philadelphia; Bush & Co., Ltd.; Camden Consolidated Oil Company; Elizabethport Acid Works; Imperial Refining Company, Ltd.; Charles Pratt & Co.; Paine, Abbott & Co.; Standard Oil Company, Ohio; Standard Oil Company, Pittsburgh; Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company; Solar Oil Company, Ltd.; Stone & Fleming Manufacturing Company, Ltd. Also all the stockholders and members of such other corporations and limited partnerships as may hereafter join in this agreement at the request of the trustees herein provided.

Second, the following individuals, to wit: W. C. Andrews, John D. Archbold, L. K. Arter, J. A. Bostwick, Benjamin Brewster, D. Bustwell, Thomas C. Bushnell, J. N. Camden, Henry L. Davis, D. M. Flagler, Mrs. H. M. Flagler, John Huntington, H. A. Hutchinson, Charles P. G. Heye, A. B. Jennings, Charles Lockhart, A. M. McGregory, William H. Macy, William H. Macy, Jr., estate of Josiah Macy, William H. Macy, Jr., executor, O. H. Payne, A. J. Pouch, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, W. P. Thompson, J. J. Vandegriff, William T. Wardell, W. G. Warden, Joseph L. Warden, Warden, Frew & Co., Louise C. Wheaton, H. M. Hanna and George W. Chapin, D. M. Harkness, D. M. Harkness, trustee; S. V. Harkness, O. H. Payne, trustee; Charles Pratt, Horace A. Pratt, C. M. Pratt, Julia H. York, George H.

Vilas, M. R. Keith, trustee; George F. Chester Company of Ohio.

Soon after it was alleged the trustees organized the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Standard Oil Company of New York, the former having a capital stock of \$3,000,000 and the latter a capital stock of \$5,000,000, subsequently increased to \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000, respectively. The bill alleged "That pursuant to said trust agreement the said trustees caused to be transferred to themselves the stocks of all corporations and limited partnerships named in said trust agreement, and caused various of the individuals and copartnerships, who owned apparently independent refineries and other properties employed in the business of refining and transporting and selling oil in and among said various states and territories of the United States as aforesaid, to transfer their property situated in said several states to the respective Standard Oil companies of said states of New York."

"Also such individuals as may hereafter join in the agreement of the request of the trustees herein provided for."

Some of the Concerns

Third—A portion of the stockholders and members of the following corporations and limited partnerships, to wit: American Lubricating Oil Company, Baltimore United Oil Company, Beacon Oil Company, Bush & Denlow Manufacturing Company, Central Refining Company of Pittsburgh, Chesapeake Manufacturing Company, Chess Carley Company, Consolidated Tank Line Company, Inland Oil Company, Keystone Refining Company, Maverick Oil Company, National Transit Company, Portland Kerosene Oil Company, Producers Consolidated Land & Petroleum Company, Signal Oil Works (Ltd.), Thompson & Bedford Company (Ltd.), Devos Manufacturing Company, Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company (Ltd.), Empire Refining Company (Ltd.), Franklin Pipe Company (Ltd.), Galena Oil Works (Ltd.), Galena Farm Oil Company (Ltd.), Germania Mining Company, Vacuum Oil Company, H. C. Vantine & Co. (Ltd.), Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

Also stockholders and members (not being all thereof) of other corporations and limited partnerships who may hereafter join in this agreement at the request of the trustees herein provided for. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio and other corporations organized or acquired by said trustees from time to time.

For the stocks and property so acquired the trustees issued trust certificates. It was alleged that in 1888 the trustees "unlawfully controlled the stock and ownership of various corporations and limited partnerships engaged in such purchase and transportation, refining, selling and shipping of oil," as per a list which is excerpted in the margin.

The bill charged that during the second period quo warranto proceedings were commenced against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, which resulted in the entry by the supreme court of Ohio on March 2, 1892, of a decree adjudging the trust agreement to be void, but also because the agreement in and of itself was in restraint of trade and amounted to the creation of an unlawful monopoly.

It was alleged that shortly after this decision, seemingly for the purpose of complying therewith, voluntary proceedings were had, apparently to dissolve the trust, but that these proceedings were a subterfuge and a sham, because they simply amounted to a transfer of the stock held by the trust in 64 of the companies which it controlled to some of the remaining 20 companies, it having controlled before the decree 84 in all, thereby while seemingly in part giving up its dominion, yet in reality preserving the same by means of the control of the companies as to which it had retained complete authority. It was charged that especially was this the case as the stock in the companies selected for transfer was virtually owned by the nine trustees or the members of their immediate families or associates.

The bill further alleged that in 1897 the attorney-general of Ohio instituted contempt proceedings in the quo warranto case based upon the claim that the trust had not been dissolved as required by the decree in that case. About the same time also proceedings in quo warranto were commenced to forfeit the charter of a pipe line known as the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, an Ohio corporation, whose stock, it was alleged, was owned by the members of the combination, on the ground of its connection with the trust that had been held to be illegal.

Complaint in Third Period

The result of these proceedings, the bill charged, caused a resort to the alleged wrongful acts asserted to have been committed during the third period as follows:

"That during the third period of said conspiracy and in pursuance thereof the said individual defendants operated through the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as a holding corporation, which corporation obtained and acquired the majority of the stock of the various corporations engaged in purchasing, transporting, refining, shipping and selling oil into and among the various states and territories of the United States and the District of Columbia and with foreign nations and thereby managed and controlled the same, in violation of the laws of the United States as hereinafter more particularly alleged."

It was alleged that in or about the month of January, 1899, the individual defendants caused the charter of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to be amended, "so that the business and objects of said company were stated

Sections of the Sherman Act Which Were Violated

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Section 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

as follows, to wit: "To do all kinds of mining, manufacturing and trading business; transporting goods and merchandise by land or water in any manner; to buy, sell, lease and improve land; build houses, structures, vessels, cars, wharves, docks and piers; to lay and operate pipe lines; to erect lines for conducting electricity; to enter into and carry out contracts of every kind pertaining to its business; to acquire, use, sell and grant licenses under patent rights; to purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, assign and transfer shares of capital stock and bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of corporations, and to exercise all the privileges of ownership, including voting on the stock so held; to carry on its business and have offices and agencies therefor in all parts of the world and to hold, purchase, mortgage and convey real estate and personal property outside the state of New Jersey."

The capital stock of the company—which since March 19, 1892, had been \$10,000,000, was increased to \$11,000,000, and the individual defendants, as therefore, continued to be a majority of the board of directors.

Without going into detail it suffices to say that it was alleged in the bill that shortly after these proceedings the trust came to an end, the stock of the various corporations which had been controlled by it being transferred by its holders to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which corporation issued therefor certificates of its common stock to the amount of \$97,250,000. The bill contained allegations referring to the development of new oil fields, for example, in California, southeastern Kansas, northern Indian territory and northern Oklahoma, and made reference to the building or otherwise acquiring by the combination of refineries and pipe lines and the new fields for the purpose of restraining and monopolizing the interstate trade in petroleum and its products.

Charges of Monopoly

Reiterating in substance the averments that both the Standard Oil trust from 1882 to 1899 and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey since 1899 had monopolized and restrained interstate commerce in petroleum and its products,

Corporations in Original Trust

List of corporations the stocks of which were wholly or partially held by the trustees of Standard Oil Trust:

NEW YORK STATE.			
Acme Oil Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	\$300,000	Entire	
Atlas Refining Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	200,000	Entire	
American Wick Mfg. Co., manufacturers of lamp wicks.....	25,000	Entire	
Bush & Denlow Mfg. Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	300,000	50%	260,000
Chesapeake Mfg. Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	800,000	1-67, 2%	
Devos Mfg. Co., packers, manufacturers of petroleum products.....	200,000	Entire	
Empire Refining Co. (Ltd.), manufacturers of petroleum products.....	300,000	Entire	
Oswego Mfg. Co., manufacturers of wood cases.....	100,000	80%	
Pratt Mfg. Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	100,000	Entire	
Standard Oil Co. of New York, manufacturers of petroleum products.....	5,000,000	Entire	
Stone & Fleming Mfg. Co. (Ltd.), manufacturers of petroleum products.....	250,000	Entire	
Thompson & Bedford Co. (Ltd.), manufacturers of petroleum products.....	250,000	80%	
Vacuum Oil Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	25,000	75%	
NEW JERSEY.			
Eagle Oil Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	350,000	Entire	
McLargin Oil Co., jobbers of petroleum products.....	75,000	Entire	
Standard Oil Co. of N. J., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	3,000,000	Entire	
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Acme Oil Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	300,000	Entire	
Atlantic Refining Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	400,000	Entire	
Galena Oil Works (Ltd.), manufacturers of petroleum products.....	150,000	85 3/4%	
Imperial Refining Co. (Ltd.), manufacturers of petroleum products.....	300,000	Entire	
Producers Consolidated Land & Petroleum Co., producers of crude oil.....	1,000,000	63-132	
Standard Oil Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	25,435,500	94%	
Signal Oil Works (Ltd.), manufacturers of petroleum products.....	100,000	38 3/4%	
OHIO.			
Consolidated Tank Line Co., jobbers of petroleum products.....	1,000,000	87%	
Inland Oil Co., jobbers of petroleum products.....	50,000	86%	
Standard Oil Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	3,500,000	Entire	
Solar Refining Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	600,000	Entire	
KENTUCKY.			
Standard Oil Co., jobbers of petroleum products.....	600,000	Entire	
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore United Oil Co., manufacturers of petroleum products.....	60,000	50%-60%	
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Camden Consolidated Oil Co., mfrs. of petroleum products.....	200,000	51%	
MINNESOTA.			
Standard Oil Co., jobbers of petroleum products.....	100,000	Entire	
MISSOURI.			
Waters-Pierce Oil Co., jobbers of petroleum products.....	400,000	50%	
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Beacon Oil Co., jobbers of petroleum products.....	100,000	Entire	
Maverick Oil Co., jobbers of petroleum products.....	100,000	Entire	
MAINE.			
Portland Kerosene Oil Co., jobbers of petroleum products.....	200,000	Entire	
IOWA.			
Standard Oil Co., jobbers of petroleum products.....	600,000	80%	
Continental Oil Co., jobbers of petroleum products.....	300,000	62 1/2%	

the bill at great length additionally set forth various means by which during the second and third periods in addition to the effect occasioned by the combination of alleged previously independent concerns, the monopoly and restraint complained of was continued. Without attempting to follow the elaborate averments on these subjects spread over 57 pages of printed record, it suffices to say that such averments may properly be grouped under the following heads:

Rebates, preferences and other discriminatory practices in favor of the combination by railroad companies, restraint and monopolization by control of pipe lines and unfair practices against competing pipe lines; contracts with competitors in restraint of trade; unfair methods of competition, such as local price cutting at the points where necessary to suppress competition; espionage of the business of the competitors, the operation of bogus independent companies and payments of rebates on oil with the like intent, the division of the United States into districts and the limiting of the operations of the various subsidiary corporations as to such districts so that competition in the sale of petroleum products between such corporations had been entirely eliminated and destroyed; and, finally, reference was made to what was alleged to be the "enormous and unreasonable profits earned" by the Standard Oil Trust and the Standard Oil Company as a result of the alleged monopoly; which presumably was averred as a means of, reflexly inferring the scope and power acquired by the alleged combination.

Demand of Government

Coming to the prayer of the bill, it suffices to say that in general terms the substantial relief asked was, first, that the combination in restraint of interstate trade and commerce and which has monopolized the same, as alleged in the bill, be found to have existed, and that the parties thereto be perpetually enjoined from doing any further act to give effect to it; second, that the transfer of the stocks of the various corporations to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as alleged in the bill, be held in violation of the first and second sections of the anti-trust act, and that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey be enjoined and restrained from in any manner continuing to exert control over the subsidiary corporations by means of ownership of said stock or otherwise; third, that specific relief by injunction be awarded against further violation of the statute by any of the acts specifically complained of in the bill. There was also a prayer for general relief.

Of the numerous defendants named in the bill, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was the only resident of the district in which the suit was commenced and the only defendant served with process therein. Contemporaneous with the filing of the bill, the court made an order, under section 5 of the anti-trust act, for the service of process upon all the other defendants, wherever they could be found.

Thereafter the various defendants unsuccessfully moved to vacate the order for service on non-resident defendants or filed pleas to the jurisdiction. Joint exceptions were likewise unsuccessfully filed, on the ground of impertinence, to many of the averments of the bill of complaint, particularly those which related to acts alleged to have been done by the combination, prior to the passage of the anti-trust act and prior to the year 1899.

Summary of Answers

Certain of the defendants filed separate answers, and a joint answer was filed on

behalf of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and numerous other defendants. The scope of the answers will be adequately indicated by quoting a summary on the subject made in the brief for the appellants.

"It is sufficient to say, that while admitting many of the alleged acquisitions of property, the formation of the so-called trust of 1882, its dissolution in 1892 and the acquisition by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey of the stocks of the various corporations in 1899, they deny all the allegations respecting combinations or conspiracies to restrain or monopolize the oil trade; and particularly that the so-called trust of 1882, or the acquisition of the shares of the defendant companies by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1899 was a combination of independent or competing concerns or corporations. The averments of the petition respecting the means adopted to monopolize the oil trade are traversed either by a denial of the acts alleged or of their purpose, intent or effect."

On June 24, 1907, the cause being at issue, a special examiner was appointed to take the evidence, and his report was filed March 22, 1909. It was heard on April 5 to 10, 1909, under the expediting act of Feb. 11, 1903, before a circuit court consisting of four judges.

The court decided in favor of the United States. In the opinion delivered all the multitude of acts of wrongdoing in the bill were put aside, in so far as they were alleged to have been committed prior to the passage of the anti-trust act, "except as evidence of their (the defendants) purpose of their continuing conduct and of its effect." (173 Fed. Rep. 177.)

By the decree which was entered it was adjudged that the combining of the stocks of various companies in the hands of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1899 constituted a combination in restraint of trade and also an attempt to monopolize and monopolization under section 2 of the anti-trust act. The decree was against seven individual defendants, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 36 domestic companies and one foreign company which the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey controls by stock ownership; these 38 corporate defendants being held to be parties to the combination found to exist.

"1—Consent for appellants says: Of the 38 (37) corporate defendants named in section 2 of the decree and as to which the judgment of the court appears four have not appealed, to wit: Corsicana Refining Company, Manhattan Oil Company, Security Oil Company, Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and one, the Standard Oil Company of Iowa, has been liquidated and no longer exists."

Some Defendants Dismissed

The bill was dismissed as to all other corporate defendants, 33 in number, it being adjudged by section 3 of the decree that they "have not been proved to be engaged in the operation or carrying out of the combination."

"2—Of the dismissed defendants 16 were natural gas companies and 10 were companies which were liquidated and ceased to exist before the filing of the petition. The other dismissed defendants, seven in number, were: Florence Oil Refining Company, United Oil Company, Tidewater Oil Company, Tide-water Pipe Company (Ltd.), Platt & Washburn Refining Company, Franklin Pipe Company and Pennsylvania Oil Company.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was enjoined from voting the stocks or exerting any control over the said 37 subsidiary companies and the subsidiary companies were enjoined from paying any dividends as to the Standard company or permitting it to exercise any control over them by virtue of the stock ownership, or power acquired by means of oppressing the public and destroying the just rights of others, and that its entire career exemplifies an inexorable carrying out of such wrongful intents, since, it is asserted, the pathway of the combination from the beginning to the time of the filing of the bill is marked with constant proofs of wrong inflicted upon the public and is strewn with the wrecks resulting from crushing out, without regard to law, the individual rights of others. Indeed, so conclusive, it is urged, is the proof of these subjects that it is asserted that the existence of the principal corporate defendant—the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—with the vast accumulation of property which it owns or controls, because of its infinite potency for harm and the dangerous example which its continued existence affords, is an open and enduring menace to all freedom of trade and is a by-word and reproach to modern economic methods.

On the other hand, in a half-analysis of the facts it is insisted that they demonstrate that the origin and development of the vast business which the defendants control was but the result of lawful competitive methods, guided by economic genius of the highest order, sustained by courage, by a keen insight into commercial situations, resulting in the acquisition of great wealth, but at the same time serving to stimulate combination; the individuals and corporations were also enjoined from entering into or carrying out effect any like combination which would evade the decree. Further, the individual defendants, the Standard company, and the 37 subsidiary corporations were enjoined from engaging or continuing in interstate commerce in petroleum or its products during the continuance of the illegal combination.

Question of Jurisdiction

At the outset a question of jurisdiction requires consideration, and we shall also, as a preliminary, dispose of another question, to the end that our attention may be completely concentrated

upon the merits of the controversy when we come to consider them.

First—We are of the opinion that in consequence of the presence within the district of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the court, under the authority of section 5 of the anti-trust act, rightly took jurisdiction over the cause and properly ordered notice to be served upon the non-resident defendants.

Second—The overruling of the exceptions taken to so much of the bill as counted upon facts occurring prior to the passage of the anti-trust act—what ever may be the view as an original question of the duty to restrict the controversy to a much narrower one than that propounded by the bill—we think by no possibility in the present stage of the case can the action of the court be treated as prejudicial error justifying reversal. We say this because the court, as we shall do, gave no weight to the testimony adduced under the averments complained of, except in so far as it tended to throw light upon the acts done after the passage of the anti-trust act and the results of which it was charged were being participated in and enjoyed by the alleged combination at the time of the filing of the bill.

We are thus brought face to face with the merits of the controversy.

Divergence of Contention

Both as to the law and as to facts, the opposing contentions pressed in the argument are numerous, and in all their aspects are so irreconcilable that it is difficult to reduce them to some fundamental generalization, which by being disposed of would decide them all. For instance, as to the law. While both sides agree that the determination of the controversy rests upon the correct construction and application of the first and second sections of the anti-trust act, yet the views as to the meaning of the act are as wide apart as the poles, since there is no real point of agreement on any view of the act. And this, also, is the case as to the scope and effect of authorities relied upon, even although in some instances one and the same authority is asserted to be controlling.

So also is it as to the facts. Thus, on the one hand, with relentless pertinacity and minuteness of analysis it is insisted that the facts establish that the alleged combination took its birth in a purpose to unlawfully acquire wealth by oppressing the public and destroying the just rights of others, and that its entire career exemplifies an inexorable carrying out of such wrongful intents, since it is asserted the pathway of the combination from the beginning to the time of filing the bill is marked with constant proofs of wrong inflicted upon the public and is strewn with wrecks resulting from the crushing out, without regard to law, the individual rights of others. Indeed, so conclusive, it is urged, is the proof of these subjects that it is asserted that the principal corporate defendant—the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—with the vast accumulation of property which it owns or controls, because of its infinite potency for harm and the dangerous example which its continued existence affords, is an open and enduring menace to all freedom of trade and is a by-word and reproach to modern economic methods.

On the other hand, in a powerful analysis of facts, it is insisted that they demonstrate that the origin and development of the vast business which the defendants control was but the result of lawful competitive methods, guided by economic genius of the highest order, sustained by courage, by a keen insight into commercial situations, resulting in the acquisition of great wealth, but at the same time serving to stimulate increased production, to widely extend the distribution of the products of petroleum at a cost largely below that which would have otherwise prevailed, thus proving to be at one and the same time a benefaction to the general public as well as of enormous advantage to individuals.

"Common Practise" Urged

It is not denied that in the enormous volume of the proof contained in the record in the period of almost a lifetime to which that proof is addressed there may be found acts of wrongdoing; but the insistence is that they were rather the exception than the rule, and in most cases were either the result of too much individual zeal in the keen rivalries of business or of the methods and habits of dealing which, even if wrong, were commonly practised at the time, and to discover and state the truth concerning these contentions both arguments call for the analysis and weighing, as we have said at the outset, of a jungle of conflicting testimony covering a period of 48 years, a duty difficult to rightly perform and, even if satisfactorily accomplished, almost impossible to state with any reasonable regard to brevity.

Single Point of Concord

Duly appreciating the situation just stated, it is certain that only one point of concord between the parties is discernible, which is that the controversy in every aspect is controlled by a correct conception of the meaning of the first and second sections of the anti-trust act. We shall therefore—departing from what otherwise would be the natural order of the analysis—make this one point of harmony the initial basis of our examination of the contentions, relying upon the conception that by doing so some harmonious resonance may result adequate to dominate and control the discord with which the case abounds.

That is to say, we shall first come to consider the meaning of the first and second sections of the anti-trust act by the text, and after discerning what by that process appears to be its true meaning

Officials Given Six Months to Obey Order of the Court

concerning the act, the strength or weakness of those contentions, as well as the accuracy of the meaning of the act as deduced from the text in the light of the prior decision of this court concerning it. When we have done this we shall then approach the facts. Following this course, we shall make our investigations under four separate headings:

1. The text of the first and second sections of the act originally considered and its meaning in the light of the common law and the law of this country at the time of its adoption.
2. The contentions of the parties concerning the act, and the scope and effect of the decisions of this court upon which they rely.
3. The application of the statute to facts; and
4. The remedy, if any, to be afforded as the result of such application.

Text of Two Sections

1. The text of the act and its meaning. We quote the text of the act, as follows:

Section 1.—Every contract, combination and the form of trust or otherwise conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Section 2.—Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

The debates show that doubt as to whether there was a common law of the United States which governed the subject in the absence of legislation was among the influences leading to the passage of the act. They conclusively show, however, that the main cause which led to the legislation was the thought that it was required by the economic condition of the times, that is, the vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of corporations and individuals, the enormous development of corporate organizations, the facility for combination which such organization afforded, the fact that the facility was being used and that combinations known as trusts were being multiplied, and the widespread impression that their power had been and would be exerted to oppress individuals and injure the public generally. Although debates may not be used as a means for interpreting a statute (United States vs. Trans-Missouri Freight Association, 166 U. S. 318, and Cases Cited), that rule in the nature of things is not violated by resorting to debates as a means of ascertaining the environment at the time of the enactment of a particular law, that is, at the history of the period when it was adopted.

There can be no doubt that the sole subject with which the first section deals is restraint of trade as therein contemplated, and that the attempt to monopolize and monopolization is the subject with which the second section is concerned. It is certain that those terms, at least their rudimentary meaning, took their origin in the common law and were also familiar in the law of this country prior to and at the time of the adoption of the act in question.

Previous Law on Subject

We shall endeavor then, first to seek their meaning, not by indulging in an elaborate and learned analysis of the English law and of the law of this country, but by making a very brief reference to the elementary and indisputable conception of both the English and American law on the subject prior to the passage of the anti-trust act.

(A)—It is certain that at a very remote period the words "contract in restraint of trade" in England came to refer to some voluntary restraint put by contract by an individual on his right to carry on his trade or calling. Originally all such contracts were considered to be illegal because it was deemed they were injurious to the public, as well as to the individuals who made them. In the interest of freedom of individuals to contract this contract doctrine was modified so that it was only when a restraint by contract was so general as to be coterminous with the kingdom that it was treated as void. That is to say, if the restraint was partial in its operation and was otherwise reasonable, the contract was held to be valid.

(B)—Monopolies were defined by Lord Coke as follows:

"A monopoly is an institution or allowance by the King by his grant, commission, or otherwise to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporated for the sole buying, selling, making, working or using of anything, whereby any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate are sought to be restrained of any freedom or liberty that they had before, or hindered in their lawful trade." (3 inst. 181).

Hawkins thus defined them: "A monopoly is an allowance by the King to a particular person or persons for the sole buying, selling, making, working or using of anything whereby the subject in general is restrained from the freedom of manufacturing or trading which he had before." (Haw. P. C. 1 C. 79).

The frequent granting of monopolies and the struggle which led to a denial

of the power to create them, that is to say, to the establishment of the doctrine that they were incompatible with the English constitution, is known to all, and need not be reviewed. The evils which led to the public outcry against monopolies and to the final denial of the power to make them may thus be summarily stated:

1. The power which the monopoly gave to the one who enjoyed it to fix the price and thereby injure the public.
2. The power which it engendered of enabling a limitation of production, and,
3. The danger of deterioration in quality of the monopolized article which it was deemed was the inevitable result of the monopolistic control over its production and sale.

A monopoly as thus conceived embraced only a consequence arising from an exertion of sovereign power, no express restrictions or prohibitions obtained against the creation by an individual of a monopoly as such. But as it was considered, at least so far as the necessities of life were concerned, that individuals by the abundance of their right to contract might be able to usurp the power arbitrarily to enhance prices, one of the wrongs arising from monopoly, it came to be that laws were passed relating to offences such as forestalling, regarding and engrossing by which prohibitions were placed upon the power of individuals to deal under such circumstances and conditions, as, according to the conception of the times, created a presumption that the dealings were not simply the honest exertions of one's right to contract for his own benefit unaccompanied by a wrongful motive to injure others, but were the consequence of a contract or course of dealing of such a character as to give rise to the presumption of an intent to injure others through the means for instance, of a monopolistic increase of prices.

Definition of Engrossers

This is illustrated by the definition of engrossing found in the statute 3 & 4 Edward VI, chap. 14, as follows:

"Whosoever persons or person shall engross or get into his or their hands by buying, contracting, or promise-taking, other than by demise, grant, or lease of land, or tithe, any corn growing in the fields, or any other corn or grain, butter, cheese, fish, or other deal victual, whatsoever, within the realm of England, to the intent to sell the same, shall be accepted, reputed and taken an unlawful engrosser or engrossers."

As by the statutes providing against engrossing the quantity engrossed was not required to be the whole or approximate part of the whole of the article, it is clear that there was a wide difference between monopoly and engrossing, etc. But, as the principal wrong which it was deemed would result from monopoly—that is, an enhancement of the price, was the same wrong to which it was thought the prohibited engrossment would give rise, it came to pass that monopoly and engrossing were regarded as virtually one and the same thing. In other words, the prohibited act of engrossing, because of its inevitable accomplishment of one of the evils deemed to be engendered by monopoly, came to be referred to as being monopoly or constituting an attempt to monopolize. Thus Pollexfen in his argument in East Company vs. Sandys Skin, 165, 160, said:

By common law, he said that trade is free, and cited three inst. 81 F. B. 65; 1 Roll. 4, that the common law is as much against monopoly as engrossing; and that they differ only that a "monopoly" is by patent from the King, the other is by the act of the subject between party and party, but that the mischiefs are the same from both, and there is the same law against both. Moore, 673, 11 Rep. 84. "The sole trade of anything is 'engrossing' Ex Rei Natura, for whosoever hath the sole trade of buying and selling 'engrossed' that trade; and whosoever hath the sole trade to any country, hath the sole trade of buying and selling the product of that country, at his own price, which is an 'engrossing'."

Extension of Definition

And by operation of the mental process which led to considering as a monopoly acts which, although they did not constitute a monopoly, were thought to produce some of its baneful effects, so also because of the impediment or burden to the due course of trade which they produced, such acts came to be referred to as in restraint of trade. This is shown by my Lord Coke's definition of monopoly as being "an institution or allowance—whereby any person or persons—bodies politic or corporate, are sought to be restrained, of any freedom or liberty that they had before or hindered in their lawful trade."

It is illustrated also by the definition which Hawkins gives of monopoly, wherein it is said that the effect of monopoly is to restrain the citizen "from the freedom of manufacturing or trading which he had before."

And see especially the opinion of Parker C. K., in Mitchell v. Reynolds (1711), 1 P. Williams, 181, where a classification is made of monopoly which finds it generally within the description of restraint of trade.

Generalizing these considerations, the situation is this:

- 1.—That by the common law monopolies were unlawful because of their restriction upon individuals of contract and their injury to the public.
- 2.—That as to necessities of life the freedom of the individual to deal was restricted where the nature and character of the dealing was such as to engender the presumption of interest, to bring about at least one of the injuries which it was deemed would re-

sult from monopoly—that is, an undue enhancement of price.

3.—That to protect the freedom of contract of the individual, not only in his own interest, but principally in the interest of the commonwealth, a contract of an individual by which he put an unreasonable restraint upon himself as to carrying on his trade or business was void. And that at common law the evils consequent upon engrossing, etc., caused those things to be treated as coming within monopoly and sometimes to be called monopoly because of its operation and effect, to be brought within and spoken of generally as impeding the due course of or being in restraint of trade.

Change in Sentiment

From the development of more accurate economic conceptions and the changes in conditions of society it came to be recognized that the acts prohibited by the engrossing, forestalling, etc., statutes did not have the harmful tendency which they were presumed to have when the legislation concerning them was enacted, and therefore did not justify the presumption which had previously been deduced from them, but, on the contrary, such acts tended to fructify and develop trade. See the statutes of 12th George III, ch. 71, enacted in 1772, and statute of 7 & 8 Victoria, ch. 24, enacted in 1844, repealing the prohibitions against engrossing, forestalling, etc., upon the express ground that the prohibited acts had come to be considered as favorable to the development of and not in restraint of trade.

It is remarkable that nowhere at common law can there be found a prohibition against the creation of monopoly by an individual. This would seem to manifest, either consciously or intuitively, a profound conception as to the inevitable operation of economic forces and the equipoise or balance in favor of the perfection of the rights of individuals which resulted. That is to say, as it was deemed that monopoly in the concrete could only arise from an act of sovereign power, and such sovereign power being restrained, prohibition as to individuals was directed not against the creation of monopoly, but was only applied to such acts in relation to particular subjects as to which it was deemed, if not restrained, some of the consequences of monopoly might result. After all this was but an instinctive recognition of the truism that the course of trade could not be made free by obstructing it, and that an individual's right to trade could not be protected by destroying such right.

Freedom of Contract

From the review just made it clearly results that outside of the restrictions resulting from the want of power in an individual to voluntarily and unreasonably restrain his right to carry on his trade or business, and outside of the want of right to restrain the free course of trade by contracts or acts which it implied to a wrongful purpose, freedom to contract and to abstain from contracting and to exercise every reasonable right incident thereto became the rule in the English law. The scope and effect of this freedom to trade and contract is clearly shown by the decision in Mogul Steamship Company vs. McGregor (1891), A. C. 25. While it is true that the decision of the House of Lords in the case in question was announced shortly after the passage of the anti-trust act, it serves reflexly to show the exact state of the law in England at the time the anti-trust statute was enacted.

In this country, also, the acts from which it was deemed there resulted, a part if not all of the injurious consequences ascribed to monopoly, came to be referred to as a monopoly itself. In other words, here, as had been the case in England, practical common sense caused attention to be concentrated not upon the theoretically correct name to be given to the condition or acts which gave rise to a harmful result, but to the result itself and to the remedying of the evils which it produced. The statement just made is illustrated by an early statute of the province of Massachusetts, that is chapter 31 of the laws of 1778-1779, by which monopoly and forestalling were expressly treated as one and the same thing.

Restraint of Trade

It is also true that while the principles concerning contracts in restraint of trade, that is, voluntary restraint put by a person on his right to pursue his calling, hence only operating subjectively, came generally to be recognized in accordance with the English rule, it came moreover to pass that contracts or acts which it was considered had a monopolistic tendency, especially those which were thought to unduly diminish competition and hence to enhance prices—in other words, to monopolize—came also in a generic sense to be spoken of and treated as they had been in England, as restricting the due course of trade, and therefore, as being in restraint of trade.

The decade of monopoly as an emanation of governmental power, while it passed at an early date out of mind in this country, as a result of the structure of our government, did not serve to assuage the fear as to the evil consequences which might arise from the acts of the individuals producing or tending to produce the consequences of monopoly. It resulted that treating such acts, as we have said, as amounting to monopoly, sometimes constitutional restrictions, again legislative enactments or judicial decisions, served to enforce and illustrate the purpose to prevent the occurrence of the evils recognized in the mother country as consequent upon monopoly, by providing against contracts or acts of individuals or combinations of individuals or corporations

NEW YORK PRESS COMMENTS UPON OIL CASE FINDING

NEW YORK—The decision of the United States supreme court in the Standard Oil case is commented upon by the New York press this morning as follows:

SUN—The rights of property will not and cannot be substantially or practically affected.

WORLD—If corporations that violate the anti-trust law may purge themselves by reorganization after the illegality of their practice is established and then proceed about their business as before, the Sherman act will ever be a rope of sand.

HERALD—The business interests of the country this morning for the first time in years know what the law means and the path is free to normal activity and prosperity.

TRIBUNE—Amendment of the law to make it apply only to "unreasonable" restraint of trade had been seriously considered, but it was wisely left to the courts to develop a workable theory of the act's intent which has now been done.

PRESS—Morally rather than physically the blow dealt at unlawful monopoly by the United States supreme court in its decision in the Standard Oil case is heavily damaging.

TIMES—The decision of the court and Justice White's illuminating opinion have freed the commerce of the country from the terror that has long paralyzed its energies.

AMERICAN—There will be many more battles yet to fight against other monopolies to test whether in "the light of reason" they are good or bad.

deemed to be conducive to such results.

To refer to the constitutional or legislative provisions on the subject or the many judicial decisions which illustrate it, would unnecessarily prolong this opinion. We append in the margin a note to treatises, etc., wherein are collected reference to constitutional and statutory provisions and to numerous decisions, etc., relating to the subject. (The citations are Purdy's Beach on Private Corporations, Vol. 2, 66, 1, 403, Et. Seq.; chapter on trusts and monopolies; Cooke on trade and labor combinations, app. II, 66, 194-195; American and English encyclopedia, law 2d Ed., article "Monopolies and Trusts," 66, 844, Et. Seq.)

New Restrictions Adopted

It will be found that as modern conditions arose the trend of legislation and judicial decision came more and more to adapt the recognized restrictions to new manifestations of conduct or of dealings which it was thought justified the inference of intent to do the wrongs which it had been the purpose to prevent from the beginning.

The evolution is clearly pointed out in National Cotton Oil Company vs. Texas, 197, U. S. 115, and Shawnee Compress Company vs. Anderson, 209, U. S. 423, and, indeed, will be found to be illustrated in various aspects by the decisions of this court which have been concerned with the enforcement of the act we are now considering.

Without going into detail and but very briefly surveying the whole field, it may with accuracy be said that the dread of enhancement of prices and of other wrongs which it was thought would flow from the undue limitation on competitive conditions caused by contracts or other acts of individuals or corporations, led as a matter of public policy to the prohibition of treating as illegal all contracts or acts which were unreasonably restrictive of competitive conditions, either from the nature or the character of the contract or act, or where the surrounding circumstances were such as to justify the conclusion that they had not been entered into or performed with the legitimate purpose of reasonably forwarding personal interest and developing trade, but on the contrary were of such a character as to give rise to the inference or presumption that they had been entered into or done with the intent to do wrong to the general public and to limit the right of individuals, thus restraining the free flow of commerce and tending to bring about the evils, such as enhancement of prices, which were considered to be against public policy.

It is equally true to say that the survey of the legislation in this country on this subject from the beginning will show, depending as it did upon the economic conceptions which obtained at the time when the legislation was adopted or judicial decision was rendered, that contracts or acts were at one time deemed to be of such a character as to justify the inference of wrongful intent which were at another period thought not to be of that character. But this again, as we have seen, simply followed the line of development of the law of England.

Language Used

Let us consider the language of the first and second sections guided by the principle that where words are employed in a statute which had at the time a well known meaning at common law or in the law of this country they are presumed to have been used in that sense unless the context compels to the contrary. (Swearingen vs. United States, 161 U. S. 446, United States vs. Wong Kim Ark, 169, U. S. 649; Keck vs. United States, 172, U. S. 446; Kepner vs. United States 195, U. S. 126.)

As to the first section, the words to be interpreted are: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce, is hereby declared to be illegal." As there is no room for dis-

pute that the statute was intended to formulate a rule for the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce the question is what was the rule which it adopted?

In view of the common law and the law in this country as to restraint of trade which we have reviewed, and the illuminating effect which that history must have under the rule to which we have referred, we think it results:

A.—That the context manifests that the statute was drawn in the light of the existing practical conceptions of the law of restraint of trade, because it groups as within that class not only contracts which were in restraint of trade in the subjective sense, but all acts or contracts which theoretically were attempts to monopolize, yet which in practice had come to be considered as in restraint of trade in a broad sense.

B.—That in view of the many new forms of contracts and combinations which were being evolved from existing economic conditions, it was deemed essential by all-embracing enumerations to make sure that no form of contract or combination by which an undue restraint of interstate or foreign commerce was brought about could save such restraint from condemnation. The statute under this view evidenced the intent not to restrain the right to make and enforce contracts whether resulting from combination or otherwise, which did not unduly restrain interstate or foreign commerce, but to protect that commerce from being restrained by methods, whether old or new, which would constitute an interference that is an undue restraint.

And as the contracts or acts embraced in the provisions were not expressly defined, since the enumeration addressed itself simply to classes of acts, those classes being broad enough to embrace every conceivable contract or combination which could be made concerning trade or commerce or the subjects of such commerce, and thus caused any act done by any of the enumerated methods anywhere in the whole field of human activity to be illegal if in restraint of trade, it inevitably follows that the provisions necessarily called for the exercise of judgment which required that some standard should be resorted to for the purpose of determining whether the prohibitions contained in the statute had or had not in any given case been violated. Thus not specifying, but indubitably contemplating and requiring a standard, it follows that it was intended that the standard of reason which had been applied at the common law of this country in dealing with subjects of the character embraced by the statute was intended to be the measure used for the purpose of determining whether in a given case a particular act had or had not brought about the wrong against which the statute provided.

Corporations Included

And a consideration of the text of the second section serves to establish that it was intended to supplement the first and to make sure that by no possible guise could public policy embodied in the first section be frustrated or evaded. The prohibitions of the second embrace "every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with, anywhere, person or persons to monopolize, any part of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations," by reference to the terms of section 8 it is certain that the word person clearly implies a corporation as well as an individual.

The commerce referred to by the words "in part," construed in the light of the manifest purpose of the statute, has both a geographical and a distributive significance—that is, it includes any portion of the classes of things forming a part of interstate or foreign commerce.

Undoubtedly the words "to monopolize" and "monopolize," as used in the section, reach every act bringing about the prohibited results. The ambiguity, if any is involved, is determining what is intended by monopolize. But, this ambiguity is readily dispelled in the light of the previous history of the law of restraint of trade to which we have referred and the indication which it gives of the practical evolution by which monopoly and the acts which produce the same result as the course of trade, all came to be spoken of as and to be indeed synonymous with restraint of trade.

In other words, having by the first section forbidden all means of monopolizing trade, that is, unduly restraining it by means of every contract, combination, etc., the second section seeks, if possible, to make the prohibitions of the act all the more complete and perfect by embracing all attempts to reach the end prohibited by the first section; that is, restraints of trade by any attempt to monopolize, or monopolization thereof, even although the acts by which such results are attempted to be brought about or are brought about be not embraced within the general enumeration of the first section.

And of course, when the second section is thus harmonized with and made, as it was intended to be, the complement of the first, it becomes obvious that the criterion to be resorted to in any given case for the purpose of ascertaining whether violations of the section have been committed is the rule of the reason guided by the established law and by the plain duty to enforce the prohibition of the act and thus the public policy which its restrictions were obviously enacted to subserve.

Omit Direct Prohibition

And it is worthy of observation, as we have previously remarked concerning the common law, that, although the statute by the comprehensiveness of the enumerations embodied in both the first and second sections makes it assiduously

certain that its purpose was to prevent undue restraints of every kind and nature, nevertheless by the omission of any direct prohibition against monopoly in the concrete it indicates a consciousness that the freedom of the individual right to contract, when not unduly or improperly exercised, was the most efficient means for the prevention of monopoly; since the operation of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, resulting from the right to freely contract, was the means by which monopoly would be inevitably prevented if no extraneous or sovereign power imposed it and no right to make unlawful contracts having a monopolistic tendency were permitted. In other words, that freedom to contract was the essence of freedom from undue restraint on the right to contract.

Clear as it seems to us in the meaning of the provisions of the statute in the light of the review which we have made, nevertheless before definitely applying that meaning it behooves us to consider the contentions urged on one side or the other concerning the meaning of the statute, which, if maintained, would give to it, in some aspects, a somewhat different significance. And to do this brings us to the second question, which, at the outset, we have stated it was our purpose to consider and dispose of.

Second, the contentions of the parties as to the meaning of the statute and the decisions of this court relied upon concerning those contentions.

In substance, the propositions urged by the government are reducible to this: Include All Contracts

That the language of the statute embraces every contract, combination, etc., in restraint of trade, and hence its text leaves no room for the exercise of judgment, but simply imposes the plain duty of applying its prohibitions to every case within its literal language. The error involved is in assuming the matter to be decided. This is true because—as the acts which may come under the classes stated in the first section and the restraint of trade to which that section applies are not specifically enumerated or defined—it is obvious that judgment must in every case be called into play in order to determine whether a particular act is embraced within the statutory classes, and whether if the act is within such classes its nature or effect causes it to be a restraint of trade within the intent of the act.

To hold to the contrary would require the conclusion of either that every contract, act, or combination of any kind or nature, whether it operated as a restraint of trade or not, was within the statute, and thus the statute would be destructive of all right to contract or agree or combine in any respect whatever to subjects embraced in interstate trade or commerce; or if this conclusion were not reached, then the contention would require it to be held that as the statute did not define the things to which it related and excluded resort to the only means by which the acts to which it relates could be ascertained—the light of reason—the enforcement of the statute was impossible because of its uncertainty.

No Undue Limitation

The merely generic enumeration which the statute makes of the acts to which it refers and the absence of any definition of restraint of trade as used in the statute leaves room for but one conclusion, which is that it was expressly designed not to unduly limit the application of the act by precise definition, but while clearly fixing a standard, that is, by defining the ulterior boundaries which could not be transgressed with impunity, to leave it to be determined by the light of reason, guided by the principles of law and the duty to apply and enforce the public policy embodied in the statute, in every given case whether any particular act or contract was within the contemplation of the statute.

But, it is said, persuasive as these views may be, they may not be here applied, because the previous decisions of this court have given to the statute a meaning which expressly excludes the construction which must result from the reasoning stand. The cases are United States vs. Freight Association, 166 U. S. 290, and United States vs. Joint Traffic Association, 171 U. S. 505.

Both the cases involved the legality of combinations or associations of railroads engaged in interstate commerce for the purpose of controlling the conduct of the parties to the association or combination in many particulars. The association or combination was assailed in each case as being in violation of the statute. It was held that they were. It is undoubted that in the opinion in each case general language was made use of which would justify the conclusion that it was decided that reason could not be resorted to for the purpose of determining whether the acts complained of were within the statute.

It is, however, also true that the nature and character of the contract or agreement in each case was fully referred to and suggestions as to their unreasonableness pointed out in order to indicate that they were within the prohibitions of the statute. As the cases cannot by any possible conception be treated as authoritative without the certitude that reason was resorted to for the purpose of deciding them, it follows as a matter of course that it must have been held by the light of reason, since the conclusion could not have been otherwise reached, that the assailed contracts or agreement were within the general enumeration of the statute, and that their operation and

effect brought about the restraint of trade which the statute prohibited.

This being inevitable, the deduction can in reason only be this:

That in the cases relied upon, it having been found that the acts complained of were within the statute and operated to produce the injuries which the statute forbade, that resort to reason was not permissible in order to allow that to be done which the statute prohibited. This being true, the rulings in the cases relied upon when rightly appreciated were therefore this and nothing more: That as considering the contracts or agreements, their necessary effect and the character of the parties by whom they were made, they could not be taken out of that category by indulging in general reasoning as to the expediency or non-expediency of having made the contracts or the wisdom or want of wisdom of the statute which prohibited their being made.

That is to say, the cases but decided that the nature and character of the contracts, creating, as they did, a conclusive presumption which brought them within the statute, such result was not to be disregarded by the substitution of a judicial appreciation of what the law ought to be for the plain judicial duty of enforcing the law as it was made.

But aside from reasoning, it is true to say that the cases relied upon do not, when rightly construed, sustain the doctrine contended for. It is established by all the numerous decisions of this court which have applied and enforced the anti-trust act, since they all in the very nature of things rest upon the premise that reason was the guide by which the provisions of the act were in every case interpreted. Indeed, intermediate the decision of the two cases—that is, after the decision of the Freight Association case and before the decision in the joint traffic case, the case of Hopkins vs. United States, 171 U. S. 578—was decided, the opinion being delivered by Mr. Justice Peckham, who wrote both the opinions in the Freight Association and in the joint traffic cases. And, referring in the Hopkins case to the broad claim made as to the rule of interpretation announced in the Freight Association, it was said:

Immediate Effect Demanded

To treat as condemned by the act all agreements under which as a result, the cost of conducting an interstate commercial business may be increased would enlarge the application of the act far beyond the fair meaning of the language used. There must be some direct and immediate effect upon interstate commerce in order to come within the act. And in the joint traffic case this statement was expressly reiterated and approved and illustrated by example. Like limitation on the general language in freight association and joint traffic cases is also the clear result of Bement vs. National Harrow Company, 186 U. S. 70, 92, and especially of Cincinnati Packet Company vs. Bay, 200 U. S. 179.

If the criterion by which it is to be determined in all cases whether every contract combination, etc., is a restraint of trade within the intent of the law is the direct or indirect effect of the acts involved, then of course the rule of reason becomes the guide, and the construction which we have given the statute, instead of being refuted by the cases relied upon, is by those cases demonstrated to be correct. This is true, because as the construction which we have deduced from the history of the act and the analysis of its text is simply that in every case where it is claimed that an act or acts are in violation of the statute the rule of reason in the light of the principles of law and the public policy which the act embodies, must be applied.

From this it follows, since that rule and the result of the test as to direct or indirect, in their ultimate aspect, come to one and the same thing, that the difference between the two is therefore only that which obtains between things which do not differ at all.

Rule of Reason Applies

If it be true that there is this identity of result between the rule intended to be applied in the freight association case, that is the rule of direct and indirect and the rule of reason which under the statute as we construe it should be here applied, it may be asked how it is that in the opinion in the freight association cases that much consideration was given to the subject of whether the agreement or combination which was involved in that case could be taken out of the prohibitions of the statute upon the theory of its reasonableness.

The question is pertinent and must be fully and frankly met, for if it be now deemed that the freight association case was mistakenly decided or too broadly stated, the doctrine which it announced should be either expressly overruled or limited.

The confusion which gives rise to the question results from failing to distinguish between the want of power to take a case which by the circumstances which surround it—considering among such circumstances the character of the parties—is plainly within the statute, out of the operation of the statute by resort to reason; in effect to establish that the contract ought not to be treated as within the statute and the duty in every case where it becomes necessary from the nature and character of the parties to decide whether it was within the statute, to pass upon that question by the light of reason.

We see no possible escape from this conclusion if we are to adhere to the many cases decided in this court in which the anti-trust law has been applied and enforced and if the duty to apply and enforce that law in the future is to continue to exist, the fact is true, because the construction

Courts Unanimous as to Main Features of the Decision

which we now give the statute does not in the slightest degree conflict with a single previous case decided concerning the anti-trust law aside from the contention as to the freight association and joint traffic cases, and because every one of these cases applied the rule of reason for the purpose of determining whether the subject before the court was within the statute. The second is true, since, as we have already pointed out, unaided by the light of reason it is impossible to understand how statutes may in the future be enforced and the public which it establishes be made efficacious.

Objections of Defendants

So far as the objections of defendants in error are concerned they are all embraced under two headings: A—That the act, even if the averments of the bill be true, cannot be constitutionally applied, because to do so would extend the power of Congress to subjects dehors the reach of its authority to regulate commerce, by enabling that body to deal with mere questions of production of commodities within the states. But all the structure upon which this argument proceeds is based upon the decision in *United States vs. E. C. Knight Company*, 156 U. S. 1.

The view, however, which the argument takes of that case and the arguments based upon that view have been so repeatedly pressed upon this court in connection with the interpretation and enforcement of the anti-trust act, and have been so necessarily and expressly decided to be unsound as to cause the contentions to be plainly foreclosed and to require no express notice. *United States vs. Northern Securities Company*, 193 U. S. 334; *Loewe vs. Lawler*, 208 U. S. 274; *United States vs. Swift & Co.*, 196 U. S. 375; *Montague vs. Kowery*, 193 U. S. 38; *Shawnee Company vs. Anderson*, 209 U. S. 423.

R. Many arguments are pressed in various forms of statement which in substance amount to contending that the statute cannot be applied under the facts of this case without impairing rights of property and destroying the freedom of contract or trade which is essentially necessary to the well-being of society and which it is insisted is protected by the constitutional guaranty of due process of law. But the ultimate foundation of all these arguments is the assumption that reason may not be resorted to in interpreting and applying the statute, and therefore that the statute unreasonably restricts the right of contract and unreasonably operates upon the right to acquire and hold property.

As the premises are demonstrated to be unsound by the construction we have given the statute, of course the propositions which rest upon these premises need not be further noticed.

Statute Not Too General

So far as the arguments proceed upon the conception that, in view of the generality of the statute, it is not susceptible of being enforced by the courts because it cannot be carried out without a judicial exertion of legislative power, they are clearly unsound. The statute certainly generically enumerates the character of acts which it prohibits and the wrong which it was intended to prevent.

The propositions therefore but insist that consistently with the fundamental principles of due process of law never can it be left to the judiciary to decide whether in a given case particular acts come within a generic statutory provision. But to reduce the propositions, however, to their final meaning makes it clear that in substance they deny the existence of essential legislative authority and challenge the right of the judiciary to perform duties which that department of the government has exerted from the beginning.

This is so clear as to require no elaboration. Yet, let us demonstrate that which needs no demonstration, by a few obvious examples. Take, for instance, the familiar cases where the judiciary is called upon to determine whether a particular act or acts are within a given prohibition depending upon wrongful intent. Take the question of fraud. Consider the power which must be exercised in every case where the courts are called upon to determine whether particular acts are invalid which are, abstractly speaking, in and of themselves valid, but which are asserted to be invalid because of their direct effect upon interstate commerce.

Application to Facts

We come then to the third proposition requiring consideration, viz: Third—The facts and the application of the statute to them.

Beyond dispute the proofs established substantially as alleged in the bill the following facts:

1. The creation of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio: The organization of the Standard Oil trust of 1882, and also a previous one of 1879, not referred to in the bill and the proceedings in the supreme court of Ohio, culminating in a decree based upon the finding that the company was unlawfully a party to that trust; the transfer by the trustees of stocks in certain of the companies; the contempt proceedings; and, finally, the increase of the capital of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the acquisition by that company of the shares of the stock of the other corporations in exchange for its certificates.

Vast Property Control

The vast amount of property and the possibilities of far-reaching control which resulted from the fact last stated are shown by the statement which we have previously announced concerning the parties to the trust agreement of

1882, and the corporations whose stock was held by the trustees under the trust and which came therefore to be held by the New Jersey corporation.

But these statements do not with accuracy convey an appreciation of the situation as it existed at the time of the entry of the decree below, since during the more than 10 years which elapsed between the acquiring by the New Jersey corporation of the stock and other property which was formerly held by the trustees under the trust agreement, the situation of course had somewhat changed, a change which, when analyzed in the light of proof, we think establishes that the result of enlarging the capital stock of the New Jersey company, and giving it the vast power to which we have referred produced its normal consequence; that is, it gave to the corporation, despite enormous dividends and despite the dropping out of certain corporations enumerated in the decree of the court below, an enlarged and more perfect sway and control over the trade and commerce in petroleum and its products.

The ultimate situation referred to will be made manifest by an examination of sections 2 and 4 of the decree below:

2—That the defendants, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne and Charles M. Pratt, hereafter called the seven individual defendants united with the Standard Oil Company and other defendants to form and effectuate this combination and since its formation have been and still are engaged in carrying it into effect and continuing it; that the defendants—Anglo-American Oil Company (Limited), Atlantic Refining Company, Continental Oil Company, Crescent Pipe Line Company, Henry C. Folger, Jr., and Calvin N. Payne, a copartnership doing business under the firm name and style of Corsicana Refining Company, Eureka Pipe Line Company, Galena Signal Oil Company, Indiana Pipe Line Company, Manhattan Oil Company, National Transit Company, New York Transit Company, Northern Pipe Line Company, Ohio Oil Company, Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Security Oil Company, Solar Refining Company, Southern Pipe Line Company, South Pennsylvania Oil Company, Southwestern Pennsylvania Pipe Lines Company, Standard Oil Company of California, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Standard Oil Company of Iowa, Standard Oil Company of Kansas, Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, Standard Oil Company of Nebraska, Standard Oil Company of New York, Standard Oil Company of Washington Company, Waters-Pierce Oil Company—have entered into and become parties to this combination and are either actively operating or aiding in the operation of it; that by means of this combination the defendants named in this connection have combined and conspired to monopolize, have monopolized, and are continuing to monopolize a substantial part of the commerce among the states, in the territories and with foreign nations, in violation of section two of the anti-trust act.

3—That in the formation and execution of the combination of conspiracy the Standard Oil Company has issued its stock to the amount of more than \$90,700,000 in exchange for the stocks of other corporations which it holds and it now owns and controls all of the capital stock of many corporations, a majority of the stock or controlling interests in some corporations, and stock in other corporations as follows:

Company.	Total	Owned by
Cap. Stk.	Standard.	
Anglo-American Oil Co.	\$1,000,000	\$999,740
Atlantic Refining Co.	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Borneo-Scribner Co.	100,000	100,000
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	10,000,000	9,999,700
Chesborough Mfg. Co.	500,000	500,000
Colonial Oil Co.	250,000	249,999
Continental Oil Co.	300,000	300,000
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	3,000,000	2,999,999
Eureka Pipe Line Co.	3,000,000	2,999,999
Galena Signal Oil Co.	1,000,000	999,999
Indiana Pipe Line Co.	450,000	449,999
Lawsence Nat. Gas Co.	150,000	149,999
Manitowish Gas Fuel Co.	500,000	500,000
Manitowish Gas Fuel Co.	25,451,550	25,451,550
National Transit Co.	5,000,000	5,000,000
N. Y. Transit Co.	4,000,000	4,000,000
Northern Pipe Line Co.	2,775,250	1,649,450
Ohio Oil Co.	10,000,000	9,999,950
People's Nat. Gas Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pittsburgh Nat. Gas Co.	310,000	310,000
Solar Refining Co.	500,000	499,999
Southern Pipe Line Co.	10,000,000	10,000,000
South Penn. Oil Co.	2,500,000	2,500,000
Standard Oil Co. of Cal.	17,000,000	16,999,999
Standard Oil Co. of Ind.	1,000,000	999,999
Standard Oil Co. of Ia.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Standard Oil Co. of Ky.	1,000,000	997,200
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	15,000,000	15,000,000
Standard Oil Co. of Ohio	3,500,000	3,499,400
Swan & Finch Co.	100,000	100,000
Union Tank Line Co.	3,500,000	3,499,400
Vacuum Oil Co.	2,500,000	2,500,000
Washington Oil Co.	100,000	71,480
Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	400,000	274,500

The defendant National Transit Company, which is owned and controlled by the Standard Oil Company aforesaid, owns and controls the amounts of the capital stocks as following named corporations and limited partnerships stated opposite each, respectively as follows:

Company.	Total	Owned by
Cap. Stk.	Nat. T. Co.	
Connecting Gas Co.	\$250,000	\$412,000
Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	10,000,000	9,999,500
Cumberland Pipe Line Co.	1,000,000	998,500
East Ohio Gas Co.	6,000,000	5,999,500
Franklin Pipe Line Co., Ltd.	50,000	19,500

Controls Other Companies

That the Standard company has also acquired the control by the ownership of its stock or otherwise of the Security Oil Company, a corporation created under the laws of Texas, which owns a refinery at Beaumont in that state, and the Manhattan Oil Company, a corporation which owns a pipe line situated in the states of Indiana and Ohio; that the Standard company, and the corporations and partnerships named in section 2 are engaged in the various branches of the business of producing, purchasing and transporting petroleum in the particular

oil-producing districts of the United States, in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado and California, in shipping and transporting the oil through pipe lines owned or controlled by these companies from the various oil-producing districts into and through other states, in refining the petroleum and manufacturing it into various products, in shipping the petroleum and the products thereof into the states and territories of the United States, the District of Columbia and to foreign nations, in shipping the petroleum and the products in tank cars owned or controlled by the subsidiary companies into various states and territories of the United States and the District of Columbia and in foreign countries; that the Standard company controls the subsidiary companies and directs the management thereof so that none of the subsidiary companies competes with any other of those companies or with the Standard company, but their trade is all managed as that of a single person.

Combination Held Illegal

Giving to the facts just stated the weight which it was deemed they were entitled to, in the light afforded by the proof of other cognate facts and the circumstances, the court below held that the acts and dealings established by the proof operated to destroy the "potentiality of competition" which otherwise would have existed to such an extent as to cause the transfers of stock which were made to the New Jersey corporation and the control which resulted over the many and various subsidiary corporations to be a combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade and in violation of the first section of the act, but also to be an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization bringing about a per se violation of the second section.

We see no cause to doubt the correctness of these conclusions, considering the subject from every aspect, that is both in view of the facts established by the record and the necessary operation and effect of the law as we have construed it upon the inferences deducible from the facts, for the following reasons:

A—Because the unification of power and control over petroleum and its products, which was the inevitable result of the combining in the New Jersey corporation by the increase of its stock and the transfer to it of the stocks of so many other corporations aggregating so vast a capital, gives rise, in and of itself in the absence of countervailing circumstances, to say the least to the prima facie presumption of intent and purpose to maintain the dominance over the oil industry, not as a result of normal methods of industrial development, but by new means of combination which were resorted to in order that greater power might be added than would otherwise have arisen had normal methods been followed, the whole with the purpose of excluding others from the trade and thus centralizing in the combination perpetual control of the movements of petroleum and its products in the channels of interstate commerce.

Basis of Rule

This distinction, we think, serves to point out what, in its ultimate conception, was the thought underlying the reference to the rule of reason made in the freight association cases, especially when such reference is interpreted by the context of the opinion and in the light of subsequent opinion in the *Hopkins* case and in *Cincinnati Packing Company vs. Bay*.

And in order not in the slightest degree to be wanting in frankness, we say that in so far, however, as by separating the general language used in the opinions in the freight association and joint traffic cases from the context and the subject and the parties with which the cases were concerned, it may be conceived that the language referred to conflicts with the statutes, they are necessarily now limited and qualified.

B—Because the prima facie presumption of intent to restrain trade to monopolize and to bring about monopolization resulting from the act of expanding stock of the New Jersey corporation and vesting it with such a vast control of the oil industry, is made conclusive by considering:

1—The conduct of the persons or corporations who were mainly instrumental in bringing about the extension of power in the New Jersey corporation before the consummation of that result and prior to the formation for the trust agreements of 1879 and 1882.

2—By considering the proof as to what was done under those agreements and the acts which immediately preceded the vesting of power in the New Jersey corporation, as well as by weighing the modes in which the power vested in that corporation has been exerted and the results which have arisen from it.

Monopoly Intended

Returning to the acts by the individual or corporations who were mainly instrumental in bringing about the expansion of the New Jersey corporation during the period prior to the formation of the trust agreements of 1879 and 1882, including those agreements, not for the purpose of weighing the substantial merit of the numerous charges of wrongdoing made during such period, but solely as an aid for discovering intent and purpose, we think no disinterested mind can survey the period in question without being irresistibly driven to the conclusion that the very genius for commercial development and organization which it would seem was manifested from the beginning soon began an intent and purpose to exclude others, which was frequently manifested by acts and dealing wholly inconsistent with the

WHAT COURT DECIDED IN OIL CASE AND PROBABLE EFFECT

POINTS DECIDED BY THE COURT.

The supreme court decision declares the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey a monopoly under the Sherman anti-trust act.

It affirms the decision of the lower court directing that the trust be dissolved.

It gives the company six months in which to reorganize. The lower court allowed only 30 days.

Decision is unanimous, nine judges participating, but Associate Justice Harlan differs, favoring even stronger construction of the law.

No plan or rule is laid down by the court as to reorganization.

Regarding the manner of conducting business of independent companies, the court says it construes the decree "not as depriving the stockholders, or corporations of the right to live under the law, but as compelling obedience of the law."

President Taft and cabinet considering today the entire trust situation and the advisability of pressing for a federal incorporation act.

VIEWS ON EFFECT OF DECISION.

Attorney-General Wickersham—Substantially every proposition contended for by the government is affirmed.

Alfred D. Eddy, Standard Oil counsel in Chicago—The business of the Standard Oil Company will go on as usual, although changes will be made.

Frank B. Kellogg, counsel for government—It is a complete victory for the government.

Senator Kenyon, formerly assistant attorney-general—I think the court has amended the anti-trust law, and it will lead to trouble.

Senator LaFollette—I fear that the court has done what the trusts wanted it to do, and what Congress has steadfastly refused to do.

Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the steel corporation—The language employed by the court should have a good effect.

Alfred H. Walker, lawyer and expert on anti-trust law—Enough grounds are established by the decision to compel the immediate reorganization of 1000 different combinations.

theory that they were made with the single conception of advancing the development of business power by usual methods, but which on the contrary necessarily involved the intent to drive others from the field and to exclude them from their right to trade and thus accomplish the mastery which was the end in view.

Continuation of Intent

And, considering the period from the date of the trust agreements of 1879 and 1882 up to the time of the expansion of the New Jersey corporation, the gradual extension of the power over the commerce in bit which ensued, the decision of the supreme court of Ohio, the tardiness or reluctance in conforming to the commands of that decision, the method first adopted, and that which finally culminated in the plan of the New Jersey corporation all additionally serve to make manifest the continued existence of the intent which we have probably indicated and which, among other things, compelled the expansion of the New Jersey corporation.

The exercise of the power which resulted from that organization fortifies the foregoing conclusion, since the development which came, the acquisition here and there which ensued of every efficient means by which competition could have been asserted, the slow but resistless methods which followed by which means of transportation were absorbed and brought under control, the system of marketing which was adopted by which the country was divided into districts and the trade in each district all was turned over to a designated corporation within the combination and all others excluded, all had the mind up to a conviction of a purpose and intent which we think is so certain as practically to cause the subject not to be within the domain of reasonable contention.

The inference that no attempt to monopolize could have been intended, and that no monopolization resulted from the acts complained of, since it is established that a very small percentage of the crude oil produced was controlled by the combination, is unwarranted. As substantial power over the crude product was the inevitable result of the absolute control which existed over the refined product, the monopolization of the one carried with the power to control the other, and if the inference which this situation suggests were developed, which we deem it unnecessary to do, they might well serve to add additional cogency to the presumption of intent to monopolize, which we have found arises from the unquestioned proof on other subjects.

Remedy Proposed

We are thus brought to the last subject which we are called upon to consider, viz:

Fourth—Remedy to be administered. It may be considered that ordinarily where it was found that acts had been done in violation of the statute, adequate measure of relief would result from restraining the doing of such acts.

Contracts with competitors in restraint of trade. Restraint and monopolization by control of pipe lines, and unfair practices against competing pipe lines.

Unfair methods of competition, such as local price-cutting at points where necessary to suppress competition.

By oppressive methods it secured processes for refining oil and obtaining control of all newly discovered fields.

It caused rebates, preferences and other discriminatory practices in favor of it by combination with railroad companies.

Espionage of the business of competitors, the operation of bogus independent companies and payment of rebates on oil, with the like intent.

It obtained and acquired a majority of the stocks of the various corporations engaged in purchasing, transporting, refining, shipping and selling oil among the various states and territories and with foreign countries.

The division of the United States into districts and limiting the operations of the various subsidiary corporations as to such districts so that competition in the sale of petroleum products between such corporations has been entirely eliminated and destroyed.

in the future. *Swift vs. United States*, 196 U. S. 375. But in a case like this, where the condition which has been brought about in violation of the statute in and of itself, is not only a continued attempt to monopolize, but also a monopolization, the duty to enforce the statute requires the application of broader and more controlling remedies.

As penalties which are not authorized by law may not be inflicted by judicial authority, it follows that to meet the situation with which we are confronted the application of remedies two-fold in character becomes essential:

First—To forbid the doing in the future of acts like those which we have found to have been done in the past which would be violative of the statute.

Second—The exertion of such measure of relief as will effectually dissolve the combination found to exist in violation of the statute, and thus neutralize the extensive and continually operating force which the possession of the power unlawfully obtained has brought and will continue to bring about.

To Protect, Not Destroy

In applying remedies for this purpose, however, the fact must not be overlooked that injury to the public by the prevention of an undue restraint of or the monopolization of trade or commerce is the foundation upon which the prohibitions of the statute rest, and, moreover, that one of the fundamental purposes of the statute is to protect, not to destroy, rights of property.

Let us then, as a means of accurately determining what relief we are to afford, first consider what relief was afforded by the court below in order to fix how far it is necessary to take from or add to that relief, to the end that the prohibitions of the statute may have complete and operative force.

The court below, by virtue of sections 1, 2 and 4 of its decree, adjudged that the New Jersey corporation in so far as it held the stock of the various corporations, recited in sections 2 and 4 of the decree, or controlled the same, was a combination in violation of the first section of the act, and an attempt to monopolize or a monopolization contrary to the second section of the act.

It commanded the dissolution of the combination and therefore in effect directed the transfer by the New Jersey corporation back to the stockholders of the various subsidiary corporations entitled to the same of the stock which had been turned over to the New Jersey company in exchange for its stock. To make this command effective section 5 of the decree forbade the New Jersey corporation from in any form or manner exercising any ownership or exerting any power directly or indirectly in virtue of its apparent title to the stocks of the subsidiary corporations, and prohibited those subsidiary corporations from paying any dividend to the New Jersey corporation or doing any act which would recognize further power in that company, except to the extent that it was necessary to enable that company to transfer the stock.

So far as the owners of the stock of the subsidiary corporations and the corporations themselves were concerned after the stock had been transferred, section 6 of the decree enjoined them from in any way conspiring or combining to violate the act or to monopolize or attempt to monopolize in virtue of their ownership of the stock transferred to them, and prohibited all agreements, between the subsidiary corporations or other stockholders in the future tending to produce or bring about further violations of the act.

By sec. 7, pending the accomplishment of the dissolution of the combination by the transfer of stock and until it was consummated, the defendants named in sec. 1, constituting all the corporations to which we have referred, were enjoined from engaging in or carrying on interstate commerce. And by sec. 9, among other things, a delay of 30 days was granted for the carrying into effect the directions of the decree.

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Dissolution Upheld

So far as the decree held that the ownership of the stock of the New Jersey corporation constituted a combination in violation of the first section and an attempt to create a monopoly or to monopolize under the second section and commanded the dissolution of the combination, the decree was clearly appropriate. And this also is true of section 5 of the decree, which restrained both the New Jersey corporation and the subsidiary corporations from doing anything which would recognize or give effect to further ownership in the New Jersey corporation of the stocks which were ordered to be retransferred.

But the contention is that, insofar as the relief by way of injunction which was awarded by section 6 against the stockholders of the subsidiary corporations or the subsidiary corporations themselves, after the transfer of stock by the New Jersey corporation was completed in conformity to the decree, that the relief awarded was too broad.

A—Because it was not sufficiently specific and tended to cause those who were within the embrace of the order to cease to be under the protection of the law of the land and required them hereafter to conduct their business under the jeopardy of punishment for contempt for violating a general injunction. *New Haven railroad vs. Interstate Commerce Commission*, 200 U. S. 404.

Besides, it is said that the restraint imposed by section 6, even putting out of view the consideration just stated, was moreover calculated to do injury to the public, and it may be in and of itself to produce the very restraint in due course of trade which it was intended to prevent.

We say this since it does not necessarily follow because an illegal restraint of trade or an attempt to monopolize or a monopolization resulted from the combination and the transfer of the stocks of the subsidiary corporations to the New Jersey corporation, that a like restraint or attempt to monopolize or monopolization would necessarily arise from agreement between one or more of the subsidiary corporations after the transfer of the stock by the New Jersey corporation.

For illustration, take the pipe lines. By the effect of the transfer of the stock the pipe lines would come under the control of various corporations instead of being subjected to a uniform control.

If various corporations owning the lines determined in the public interest to so combine as to make a continuous line, such agreement or combination would not be repugnant to the act. And yet it might be restrained by the decree.

Case of Union Tank Line

As another example, take the Union Tank Line Company, one of the subsidiary corporations, the owner practically of all the tank cars in use by the combinations. If no possibility existed of agreements for the distribution of these cars among the subsidiary corporations, the most serious detriment to the public interest might result.

Conceding the merit, abstractly considered, of these contentions, they are irrelevant. We so think, since we construe the sixth paragraph of the decree, not as depriving the stockholders of the corporations, after the dissolution of the combination, of the power to make normal and lawful contracts or agreements, but as restraining them from, by any device whatever, recreating directly or indirectly the illegal combination which the decree dissolved.

In other words, we construe the sixth paragraph of the decree, not as depriving the stockholders or corporations of the right to live under the law of the land, but as compelling obedience to that law. As, therefore, the sixth paragraph as thus construed is not amenable to the criticisms directed against it and cannot produce the harmful results which the arguments suggest, it was obviously right.

We think that, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved and their complexity that the delay of 30 days allowed for executing the decree is too short and should be extended so as to embrace a period of at least six months. So also, in view of the possible serious injury to result to the public from an absolute cessation of interstate commerce in petroleum and its product by such vast agencies as are embraced in the combination, a result which might arise from that portion of the decree which enjoined carrying on of interstate commerce not only by the New Jersey corporation, but by all the subsidiary companies, until the dissolution of the combination by the transfer of the

STANDARD OIL CASE HAS BEEN IN COURTS FOUR AND HALF YEARS

NEW YORK—The decision of the United States supreme court in the Standard Oil case directly affects the biggest business combination in the United States, and, indirectly, nearly 100 other business organizations, modeled on the same lines.

It is the culmination of a legal battle which has been fought all over the country for four and a half years. Attorney-General Wickersham declared it to be perhaps the most important case ever taken before the highest court.

The case had its inception in the filing of a bill of complaint in November, 1906, before the circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri, against 143 corporations and seven individuals, on the ground that they were a "combination in restraint of trade," and therefore violating the Sherman anti-trust law. John D. Rockefeller, William G. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, Oliver H. Payne and Charles M. Pratt were among the individuals made defendants by the suit.

For nearly two years prior to the filing of the suit government agents had been gathering evidence all over the country. The bill of complaint embodied much of this evidence. It covered 220 closely printed pages, and purported to give a history of the growth of the "oil trust" from its inception in 1876.

The issues in the case were of such magnitude, and the "resumé" of facts expected to be proved by the government so voluminous, that the court appointed a master to take the

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GIRL'S EMBROIDERED FROCK

Yoke and sleeves are cut in one.

NO DAINTIER warm weather frock than this one could be devised. It gives the empire line that is so fashionable, the yoke and the sleeves are cut in one and it is made from flouncing and all-over embroidery, so that labor is reduced to the minimum. The skirt portion is just a straight piece gathered at the upper edge and shirred over a stay, or belt to give the empire line. Yoke and sleeves are cut in one piece.

Flouncings and bordered materials of all sorts are especially well suited to the design, but it also can be utilized for plain materials, trimmed, or finished with a hem at the lower edge. Dotted muslin with a band of insertion above the hem on the skirt, and with the same trimming outlining the neck and the sleeves, makes a very dainty frock of a simpler sort. Bordered lawn or batiste would make a pretty morning dress. Plain white lawn could be trimmed with lace insets, and the dress will be sure to give satisfaction in whichever way it is treated. It can be worn as illustrated or with a sash over the shirings as liked.

For a girl of 10 years of age will be required 2½ yards of flouncing 27 inches wide, with five eighths yard of all-over embroidery 36 or 44 inches wide and three yards of banding; or, 3¼ yards of plain material 27, 2¼ yards 36 or 44 inches in width.

A pattern (6973), in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



CLOTHES NOW EASIER TO MAKE

Material trimming not infrequently used.

WHAT is best about the new clothes is that every girl who is apt with the needle can duplicate most of the prettiest trimmings in making her own dresses, for so much is simply material trimming, ruffles, box-plaitings and cording, or embroidery and beading. It is not a question of buying applied trimmings so that we can have a really pretty gown.

For instance, two three inch wide puffings, drawn in with shirred tucks, finished the lower part of a prim, plum taffeta skirt which made a winsome frock, worn with a short, square-looking jacket of black taffeta, reaching just below the waist line. Narrow box-plaited ruffles turned upward, with a piping of black velvet or an invisibly stitched hem turned outward, are a favorite trimming which is often repeated around the edge of a wide-hemmed or folded fichu, worn in the same graceful manner as in the days of our grandmothers.

The revival of fichus is one of the most picturesque features of the new fashions. They are prettiest when worn over a simple dark dress with a surprise crossing in front, and are exceedingly dainty made of fine Brussels net with a two inch lined pleated ruffle.

The fine idea of combining lingerie embroidery with silk, chiffon and cloth is carried out in many ways. I saw a pretty foulard silk with eyelet embroidery flouncing draped over the shoulders, giving the long shoulder line; and it was repeated on the skirt, extending around

from the front panel on each side underneath a full back drapery. This same lingerie touch appears on coats of cloth and silk.

Hand-made lace collars, in a small, round shape, and long ones reaching to the waist line, are worn. By a perverse trick of fashion the cuffs do not match the collar, but frills of net show beneath the wide, short sleeves, or fall over the hands from long coat sleeves. It is undoubtedly a season when one can draw on the store of treasured old laces and furbelows which have been laid away awaiting the whim of fashion.

In waists one can go collarless, wear a demi-collar, or high-fitted stock of net which is made of the same simple lines, as no attempt has been made to elaborate the high-neck guimpe. The collarless types of dresses are made with little gathered yokes of net, drawn in at the neck with a colored silk cord or fold of satin. A pretty fancy in demi-collars is given by sewing an inch-wide band of velvet ribbon through the center of a full box-plaiting of net, sewed around the neck, a most becoming furbelow, as the soft fullness of the plaited net fills in the hollows and has a delightfully softening effect. Sleeves are gaining perceptibly in width, but not so much at the top as at the lower edge.

There is a pretty variation in the coat revers. If you want the very newest of these finish your coat with a shawl collar, all in one piece and exactly the same width at every point to the ends, which may be slightly rounded off.

RUNS BABY CARRIAGE GARAGE

This enterprising girl also takes charge of little folks.

A BRIGHT girl in an eastern city added to her income in a unique way by starting a garage for baby carriages, says the Ladies Home Journal.

It happened that she lived alone with her mother in an old-fashioned house with grounds and barn, one of the few remnants of many similar homesteads which had once covered that section of the city, but which had gradually yielded to the steady reach of apartment houses.

One day she saw a nurse struggling to get a baby carriage down the narrow, tortuous steps of an apartment house. It set her to thinking and observing, and she saw others—nurses and mothers, and young children set to watch the babies—doing the same thing.

Trained as she was by their slender income to habits of economy it amazed her to see the damages, actual and potential arising from such an awkward method of handling and taking care of these necessary accessories of most families. She wondered if a better way could not be found than that provided by the average apartment house.

She continued to think about it, and then the idea flashed over her of converting their unused carriage shed into a garage for baby carriages.

Although she felt doubt as to the feasibility of the idea, she went to work to substantiate it. She measured what she considered to be an average size baby carriage and then she measured the floor space in the carriage house and found that she could accommodate 50 carriages, which was but a small part of the carriages in the immediate neighborhood upon which she could draw for patronage. After talking it over with her mother, she decided upon a weekly charge of 50 cents for each carriage. That would make \$25 a week if she succeeded in filling up her floor space, and would give her a pleasant, profit-

able and independent occupation. Many days passed, however, before she overcame her timidity sufficiently to make the plunge and issue a formal announcement of her intention. This she did with small cards:

On April 15, 1910.

Miss Elizabeth Billings

will open

A Baby-Carriage Garage

At 516 West — Street

Some of these cards she left with the hall boys of apartment houses for distribution. In some cases she received the names of residents of an apartment house and sent the cards by mail.

Within a month she found herself firmly established in business. She was careful not to let a carriage go out unless the cushions and body were dusted, the wheels clean and bright, the axles oiled, the nuts and bolts tight. And it gratified her to hear the expressions of her satisfied customers. One woman said her husband had figured out that what they saved on wear and tear amply repaid the cost of 50 cents per week. Another told her that it was much easier to keep a nurse since the garage was started.

The capacity of the garage, down stairs and up, was soon taxed to its utmost. The girl's resourcefulness soon found another outlet. As a natural adjunct to the baby-carriage garage she conceived the idea of arranging a part of the spacious yard as a playground for children. She offered sand-piles and swings and other simple amusements in addition to attendance and ordinary care for the small sum of 10 cents a day for each child. This plan was popular with those mothers who felt the need of more outdoor life for their children, but who dreaded the dangers of the sidewalk, and it was a veritable boon to those mothers who could not afford a

TRIED RECIPES

BAKED TOMATOES.

TAKE six ripe tomatoes, some bread crumbs, a little butter, onion, cayenne, and salt. Scoop out a small hole at top of each tomato; fry the bread crumbs, onion, etc., and fill the holes with this as high up as possible; then bake the tomatoes in the oven and take care that the skins do not break.

VEAL LOAF.

Take three or four pounds of cold roast or broiled veal, that off the leg or loin is best; chop fine and mix in six rolled crackers, two eggs, a lump of butter the size of an egg, season with salt and pepper; mix all well together and shape into a loaf, covering the outside with cracker dust. Bake 45 minutes. To be eaten cold.

BUTTER BEANS.

With a knife cut off the end of pods and strings from both sides, being very careful to remove every shred; cut every bean lengthwise, in two or three strips and leave them for half an hour in cold water. Much more than cover them with boiling water; boil till perfectly tender. It is well to allow three hours for boiling. Drain well, return to kettle and add a dressing of half a gill of cream, one and a half ounces of butter, one even teaspoonful of salt and a half teaspoonful of pepper. This is sufficient for a quart of cooked beans.

BROILED CHICKEN.

Any young chickens are suitable for broiling. Draw the chicken and split it down the back, wash clean, lay it on the board and break down the breast bone by pressing with the rolling pin, put on a double-wire broiler, season with salt, and broil over a clear fire, presenting the inside to the fire first. Baste with melted butter, while broiling, and serve as soon as done.

FRUIT ICE CREAM.

Beat into one pint of whipped cream one cupful of boiled rice (not quite cold) and one large tablespoonful of dissolved gelatin. Put into a mold and serve with following sauce: Make a rich white sugar sirup and add a glassful of orange marmalade, and pour around the outturned mold. Other fruits can be used.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.

Shave off one-half cupful of butter chocolate, put in a stirring bowl and set the bowl in boiling water until the chocolate is dissolved. While it is dissolving add one-half cupful of milk; when dissolved set in a cool place. When cold, add two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of milk, the well-beaten yolks of three eggs and the whites of two. When these are well mixed, stir in two and three-fourths cupfuls of flour and three tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in layers and frost between.—Washington Herald.

COUCH HAMMOCKS LET DOWN

Newest models can be made stationary.

THE other day a salesman was explaining the evolution of the couch hammock to three women, two of whom intended to purchase.

"Four years ago, when they first came out," said he, "this was the design." Turning up the tufted cushion or mattress he showed a foundation made of rope stretched in a block pattern from the wooden binding. "This was all right as a support, but when the hammock was used for a bed it was found that rope did not take the place of a spring."

"A few months later a manufacturer produced a couch hammock with a woven wire or swivel spring, and this sold so well that a hammock with a better make of steel spring came out the next season, followed by a fourth and a fifth, each an improvement on the last, the latest appearing this season and including all the up-to-date features of the best bed springs. Incidentally the rope bottom hammocks now cost about half the price asked for them at the start, which is another way of saying that the practise of sleeping out of doors has passed the status of a fad and developed into an established custom."

"The evolution of the spring is only one of several new developments incidental to couch hammocks. For instance, some of the newest can be made stationary."

"Some persons did let it down to the floor and slept in it like that, but to raise it a little from the floor was what most purchasers would prefer, and that led to two new designs appearing this season."

One design the women found had folding steel legs attached to the frame, which when let down made the hammock about the height of an ordinary cot. The other design had a steel rod running lengthwise of the hammock on either side and dropped about six inches below the spring. Let down the hammock is about the height of a trundle bed.

One of the most stylish of the newest designs in couch hammocks is of best quality khaki color canvas, back, ends and seat, the latter upholstered and having a short valance along the front edge, says the New York Sun. Another variety, popular for piazzas, has a back and ends of plain khaki canvas and a dark green tufted seat. White canvas

PINEAPPLE FINE IN DESSERTS

Best methods of cutting and grating.

COMPARATIVELY few people in the northern portions of our country, where the pineapple is not native, seem to know how to prepare it to the best advantage. Each head should first be thoroughly washed in cold water. When dry, the crown and should be taken in the left hand and the fruit cut into slices, skin and all, with a sharp knife. Taking each slice in turn in the left hand, one should pare off the skin, then cut out the eyes and the core. When peeled in this manner there is little or no waste of the juice and pulp, and the task is performed in a very short time.

The easiest way to grate pineapple in the home, says Good Housekeeping, is to put these prepared slices through the food chopper. Grated pineapple is easier to eat as sauce, and as it is used for culinary purposes so much more frequently than the dried fruit, a housekeeper is safe in preserving most of her pines in this form.

Pineapple sponge is a dainty dessert. To make it, dissolve one half of a package of gelatin in one cupful of water. If inside of half an hour the gelatin has not dissolved, set the dish in a pan of hot water and stir briskly until none

of the gelatin can be discerned. Now add two thirds of a cupful of sugar and one half of a cupful of water to one cupful of freshly grated pineapple and boil it slowly for 10 minutes. Strain the pineapple from the juice and set the latter aside to cool. When cold, beat the juice into the gelatin and pour the mixture over the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. One half of a teaspoonful of lemon juice will help to bring out the pineapple flavor. Set the dish into a pan of cold water and beat the sponge until it begins to set, then pour it into a dish that has been rinsed out of cold water and set it away to harden. Serve plain or with cream.

Tapioca pudding is greatly improved by the addition of canned pineapple. Soak the tapioca over night in one pint of milk. In the morning scald another pint of milk and add that containing the tapioca, together with one half of a teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cook over hot water until the tapioca is thoroughly done and the pudding thick. Remove from the fire, and when partly cooled turn into it two cupfuls of the pineapple, either grated or cut in cubes.

PREPARING FISH FOR COOKING

Proper way to dress and also to bone.

DID you ever watch a guide or sportsman prepare a fish for broiling over a wood fire on the shore or in the woods? The deftness and ease with which he scales and cleans it may be employed with as good results at home. He grasps the fish firmly and scales it first, working from the tail toward the head. The blade of the knife should be held slightly slanting against the fish, so that the scales fall back on the knife. When necessary rinse the blade in cold water and continue to work until no scales are left. Then split the fish open from the gills half way down the lower part of the body, take out the entrails, and wash the fish carefully inside and out. If the fish is small it may be cleaned by cutting a slit at the gills and pressing the intestines out through the opening. This leaves the body of the fish in better shape than if it were cleaned in the usual way, and makes it look more attractive when served.

When fish are bought in market they are generally cleaned and scaled, although not always as thoroughly as one might wish. If necessary, complete the process, being careful to remove every trace of blood which may have remained on the inside along the bone. Wash the fish under the faucet or wipe

off with a damp cloth and then wipe it dry. The fish is now ready for cooking unless it is desired boned.

Any fish may be boned, but those with small bones, such as shad, or herring, are not so frequently prepared in this way as cod or haddock from which the bones may be more easily removed. Before starting work, rub the fingers over with salt, so that the fish may be held without slipping. Then cut off the head, cut down both sides of the fin on the back the entire length of the fish, and pull off this strip of skin. Loosen the rest of the skin below the head and pull it off, first on one side of the fish and then on the other. Now begin at the tail and work toward the head, scraping the flesh from each side of the backbone and removing the backbone and spine entire. A few small bones will probably be left sticking in the flesh, but these may be easily pulled out.

The fish is now in pieces, freed from the skin and bone, and ready to cook as desired. These strips of fish are called fillets, and may be used whole or cut into smaller pieces. Recipes often call for fillets of halibut or other large fish. To prepare these cut off the slice, remove the bone in the center, and cut the flesh into pieces the right size for individual service.—Good Housekeeping.

LITTLE HELPS

Never set coal oil near butter, lard or milk.

Always spread cornmeal out on paper to dry thoroughly before putting it away.

Burn all scrap papers, egg shells and sweepings.

Never wrap steel or silver in a woolen cloth. Use softest tissue paper.—Spokane Chronicle.

GIRLS FROLIC AT A LUNCHEON

Novel ideas for out-of-doors reunions.

A CHARMING plan for a series of outdoor luncheons comes to me from a spinster's club, says a contributor to the Ladies Home Journal. The affair was planned as a "Moving-Day" luncheon. The hostess, who had no maid, decided to ask some of her closest friends to assist her with the luncheon.

When the guests entered her apartment dining room the table was bare except for the cloth, a centerpiece—a little two-wheeled red cart filled with penny doll furniture—and small printed "For Rent" signs as place-cards. Dangling above the centerpiece from the chandelier was a placard on which was printed: "For Rent, Apply to Janitor."

The hostess was labeled "Janitor," three of the girls who received with her as "Expressmen," another as "Plumber," another as "Gardener." The artistic girl was "Decorator." The guests were designated as "Tenants," and were bidden to take possession of the vacant places. Chairs were drawn up to the table by the "Expressmen," who, under the direction of the "Decorator," supplied the necessary silver and napkins. The "Plumber" produced glasses and water, and, later, tea. The "Gardener" served all the vegetables, including the fruit salad. The luncheon was simple and dainty. All of the delicacies were labeled with "To Let" or "For Rent" signs.

After luncheon the three "Expressmen" laboriously drew around the table the little cart which had formed the centerpiece and urged each guest to make a selection of some piece of furniture. The whole affair was great fun and not much work for any one person. The three "Expressmen" were designated as A, B and C; A and C served the first course, B and C the second course, A and C the third course, and B and C the

fourth course, while the hostess, as "Janitor," removed the dishes at the end of each course. At the close of the luncheon a "Real Estate Agent" was introduced—one of the girls—who inveigled each girl into signing a "lease" on a certain piece of real estate. The "leases," it then developed, were agreements on the part of the "lessee," to take possession of a certain rustic spot for an outdoor picnic luncheon. The locations of these spots were as different as possible, one binding the "lessee" to a delightful spot on the banks of a stream a short distance outside the town; another to a beach at the end of a trolley line, it being understood that each girl was to pay her own carfare; another to a local pine woods, and so on.

Deviled eggs are good for luncheon, particularly if stuffed with canned herring-roe, chopped egg-yolk and olives. Minced ham mixed with yellow cream cheese makes a tempting bite, especially if molded as small croquettes and rolled in crushed nuts—each little croquette to be served with a water-thin cracker. Cold minced spinach mixed with chopped egg is also tasty, and may be arranged in nests of French peas in orange or grapefruit shells.

KITCHEN HOLDERS

If you make your kitchen holders of one thickness of asbestos placed between two pieces of gingham and have little cases like a pillowcase to slip on over them, you will always have clean holders, provided you keep extra covers. The asbestos can be purchased at a hardware store for a small sum, and with it you run no risk of burning your hands.—Exchange.

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The purchase of most articles of family use, if the articles are outside of the routine consumption, is made a subject of family consideration,—a sort of committee of the whole, if you please, on ways and means. Here is where the Monitor should be used by advertisers and readers,—by advertisers to present to consumers reasons why their products should be considered, and by readers to find in the reliable and inviting announcements in the Monitor's columns the things of best value.

VIOLETS MUST BE KEPT COOL

One of the requisites in their cultivation.

BY ALL means grow violets wherever you live. If you are residents of the southern states your task of growing violets is sure and easy; the hardy single violets, like California, La France, and Luxonne, or even the more delicate double violets, will grow and thrive and bloom without protection all winter.

Violets will grow and thrive anywhere, if you can give them the rich, deep soil they love, plenty of water during the rainless weeks of midsummer, and shelter of some sort from the cold of winter. I have seen beautiful violets grown in a city backyard in a frame made out of an old drygoods box, by the veriest feminine amateur, and covered in winter with a discarded window sash, says Florence Morse Kingsley.

But new plants must be grown each year from the rooted runners that sprangle thickly from a clump, which has done blooming. Fourteen years ago I bought for 50 cents two big, matted clumps of the California violet from a nearby florist, and the descendants of these plants still furnish forth my violet bed, and many others as well, for one can afford to be lavishly generous with the young plants each spring.

For a small sum one may buy a num-

ber of varieties. Grow them during the summer, plant them in the frames in the fall, then see which variety gives the best results in your locality. In New England I have seen the English violet growing and blooming profusely in cold frames.

Yes, you can grow violets anywhere, but the spot par excellence is the vegetable garden. If you are fortunate enough to own one, have a spot for your young violet plants. A long row of them, pruned of their exuberant runners at frequent intervals, and in all other respects cultivated exactly as you cultivate your choice young strawberry plants, will give you in September the vigorous clumps you need for winter flowering. The plants should be set in the cold frames early in September, and covered with the sash only on frosty nights.

Violets must be kept cool. Too many amateurs smother their darlings, leaving them with closed sashes under the burning sun. Better too cold than too warm; the sturdy plants will survive an occasional hard frost with equanimity and the loss of a few leaves; but they cannot endure too much sun and moisture under closed sashes.

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PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

IN BOSTON.

Miss Alpie James appeared in "Judy O'Hara" at the Hollis street theater Monday evening. Lindsay Morison established his stock company at the Majestic for the summer season with two performances of "The Girl of the Golden West." "The Country Girl" was revived at the Tremont. The John Craig players presented "The White Sister" at the Castle Square. "The Commuters" continued its run at the Park. "The Arcadians" entered upon its final week at the Colonial. The Shubert is closed until Saturday evening when it will reopen with "The Kiss Waltz." The Boston theater closed its season Saturday night.

Miss Alpie James in "Judy O'Hara." Hollis Street theater—"Judy O'Hara," four-act romantic comedy drama by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett and Frederic Arthur Stanely; management S. T. King. Brian.....Frank Currier Fr. Meath.....Alfred Moore Lady Judith O'Hara.....Alpie James Teague.....Marcus Moriarty Lord Montague.....Lynn Pratt Sir Colin Hawes.....Frank Dekum Lord Saxton.....Frank Kilday Lady Olivia.....Ann Warrington Mistress Verity.....Julia Hanchett Lady Pamela Frere.....Isabelle Lee Susan.....Caroline Oden Sir John Chaworth.....Douglas Ross Blake.....Charles Howard James Stuart.....Gerome Edwards

The West is a favored land, we all know, who read of the rise of our friends' copper stock and see giant red apples in show windows. Besides it has for years delighted in the matured art and fascinating personality of Miss Alpie James in leading feminine roles in classic plays with Louis James. But if we have missed the pleasure of watching Miss James' artistic growth at least we see it in its ripeness for she is starting her career as star in Boston, where until now she has never played.

In the title role of "Judy O'Hara" Miss James impersonates a courageous, witty Irish girl of the closing years of the reign of Queen Anne. Judy is devoted to the cause of the "Pretender," James Stuart, and devotes her every effort to assisting him to the throne. When not busy outwitting the enemies of James she is engaged in love scenes with one of his brave followers, Sir Miles Prendergast. The climax calls for Judy's disguise as a highwayman that she may the more safely carry an important message to the concealed James. His conduct disgusts Judy and she is not sorry when George is proclaimed king.

The play is made of the familiar materials of pieces of its kind, materials that have often proved popular. As in all Mrs. Burnett's plays the action is developed too much in narrative form, and too many interesting incidents are related instead of being shown in action. The author's grace of language, light handed dialogue and skill in scenes of sentiment again were revealed in the excellent literary quality of the piece. Those who enjoyed Mrs. Burnett's other plays will like "Judy O'Hara."

Miss James is an unqualified delight. In her intelligence, hearty wholesomeness, buoyant humor and sweetness of personality she makes one think of a plump Edith Taliaferro grown up. Miss James injects this charm of manner and a skilled acting method into a conventional role and make it live. Her bubbling laugh warms one all over. Her training in classic plays has given her an authority and grace of diction that has the full romantic flavor. It would be pleasant to see her as Portia.

Paul McAllister satisfies all demands

of his role of ardent lover and brave defender of a lost cause. As a wise old chaplain Alfred Moore likewise pleased, and Miss Ann Warrington plays a gushing matron well.

The others are all in the picture as stilted lords and picture ladies, clownish peasants and faithful retainers. Costumes are rich and worn in convincing romantic manner. The quaint civilities of the period add to the pictorial effect. Apart from the talky and actionless second act the large audience took much pleasure in the performance.

Now that Miss James has come out of the West she should be kept here. She will find a hearty welcome when she comes in her next play.

"A Country Girl."

Tremont theater—Revival of "A Country Girl," a musical play in two acts; book by James T. Tanner, music by Lionel Monckton; lyrics by Adrian Ross; Percy Greenback and Paul Rubens.

Geoffrey Challenger.....Melville Stewart The Rajah of Bhong.....Robert Elliott Sir Joseph Verity.....George E. Mack Douglas Verity.....Donald Hall Granfer Mummery.....A. W. Fleming Lord Anchester.....Cyril Chadwick Lord Grassmere.....A. L. Clark Maj Vicat.....W. L. Doyle Sir Charles Cortelyou.....Charles Kamp Herr Tulzer.....F. von Gottfried Rahe Fairfax.....J. A. Bingham Barry.....John Slavin Marjorie Joy.....Grace Freeman Princess Melanah.....Genevieve Finlay Mabel Sophie.....Laura Jaffray Nan.....Florence Burdett Mrs. St. Quinton Raikes.....Ada Sterling

One can scarcely recall a happier revival or a more worthy one than that of "A Country Girl." The piece is graceful and neat in construction, bright in dialogue, amusing in incident and best of all pleasingly melodious. In a word it is an excellent example of the fine musical comedies that a group of experts in London has been writing for the last decade and a half.

Again the audience delighted in the snappy little ditty, "Chick, chick," formerly sung by William Norris and Minnie Ashley and now in the capable hands of Miss Laura Jaffray and John Slavin. Indeed as Sailor Barry Mr. Slavin seems even spryer than Mr. Norris in his comical flights up and down the grand staircase in the handsome ball room scene. Mr. Slavin's comedy methods are well-known here through his engagements in "A Knight for a Day" and other light musical pieces.

The lovely rural setting of the first act with its pastoral scenes was as pleasing as ever and the ball room scene could not be more brilliant.

During the course of the ball Miss Grace Freeman sang again the lovely "Coo" song and renewed in the comedy scenes the success she gained during the long run of the piece at the old Boston Museum.

Melville Stewart, another of the original cast, displayed his agreeable singing voice and comedy powers in his old part of Geoffrey. Mr. Elliott sang and acted the rajah with agreeable dignity. Miss Genevieve Finlay quite fascinated all observers by her graceful ingenious Indian princess. The others were all pleasing.

There were many encores for "Under the Deodar," "Take Your Pretty Partners to the Ball," the topical song, "Peace, Peace," "Mollie the Marchioness" and "Try it on, Johnny."

Morison Stock Season Opens.

It was like a happy family reunion at the Majestic Monday evening when Lind-

say Morison, in the center of the stage, and the surrounding members of his company, were showered with flowers in appreciation by a crowded house, at the conclusion of the second act of Belasco's "Girl of the Golden West."

"My, but I'm glad to be back in Boston," declared Mr. Morison, and the audience, including a large delegation from Lynn, where he has been conducting a stock company, clapped their approbation. Mr. Morison told of the many difficulties he had in securing a suitable theater in Boston for his excellent stock company and of his determination to play here in preference to any other place.

Eleanor Gordon, Rose Morison, William Hasson, Wilson Melrose and John Washburne also spoke briefly.

Eleanor Gordon as the girl towered high in artistic merit. She succeeded in giving a distinctive and thoroughly sympathetic representation of a part that carries innumerable tests of histrionic ability. A condensation of the entire life of the girl who loved "Polka Bar" among the Sierras and yet was intensely longing to "pull myself up and reach out," spiritually, was expressed in her interpretation of Minnie. Miss Gordon scored in every scene requiring a sure and strong touch and her grip on the audience was manifest.

William Hasson was Sheriff Jack Rance. The mixture of some of the strongest and some of the most regrettable qualities in a man were in this part shown with power and fidelity by Mr. Hasson. He made the sheriff a man to be admired in spite of his deep faults.

Wilson Melrose played Dick Johnson, the road agent, in a suitably romantic fashion, though with at times a conventional delivery. His conception of the character was good.

Fraunie Fraunholz, assistant to Minnie, made the part an interesting study. Rose Morison as Wowie, and Harry Brooks as Billy Jackrabbit, afforded considerable humor. Edward Nannery was strong as the typical "Forty-niner," Sonora Slim. John Washburne was a hearty Ashby of the Wells Fargo. The stage management showed the control of a sure hand and the scenic production was excellently staged.

"The White Sister."

Castle Square theater—"The White Sister," drama in four acts, by F. Marion Crawford, played by John Craig stock company; announced for one week with two performances daily.

Capt. Giovanni Severi.....John Craig Lieutenant Severi.....Wilfred Young M. Saracinesca.....Frederick Murray Lieutenant Basil.....George Hassell Dr. Pieri.....Bert Young Bresca.....A. L. Hickey Gironna.....Gertrude Binley Countess Chiaromonte.....Maude Richmond Mme. Bernard.....Mabel Colcord Portress.....Florence Shirley

Miss Gertrude Binley has this week a chance to show her mettle in a strong emotional role in which she is following the expert lead of Miss Viola Allen. Auditors at the Castle Square declared that the performance was little less than a triumph for Miss Binley, for she displayed an emotional depth and sweep that quite astonished even her greatest admirers.

Miss Binley showed poise in a long and trying role of a woman vowed to celibacy suddenly coming face to face with the soldier whom she deeply loved and believed slain in the African desert. She was admirable in the expression of devotion, in the startling moment of the discovery that her lover lives, in the strong scene where she struggles with

his better nature and in her resignation at the end.

As Severi John Craig played with romantic power and ardor and was wholly convincing in a role that requires much nicety of handling. Mr. Murray was an impressive representative of churchly law and Mr. Hassell made a vigorous soldier of Lieutenant Basil. The others are all well cast.

B. F. Keith's Vaudeville.

"The Magic Kettle," one of the most entertaining mysteries ever exhibited in vaudeville, is the leading feature on the bill at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater this week. The curious little steaming vessel does astonishing things for 20 minutes under the direction of Frederick Andrews, including cooking ice cream, frying a piece of beefsteak on a block of ice, and finally melting the ice itself as if it were fluffy snow.

Miss Bessie Wynn was heard again and liked for her sweet singing of new and familiar songs. Agnes Scott and Henry Keane gave an excellent comedy called "Drifting," acted in a lovely setting representing an apple orchard in bloom.

Frank Milton and the DeLong Sisters gave a typical vaudeville skit of singing, dancing and repartee, and Bert Fitzgibbon scored a sure hit in nonsense songs and comical antics all his own. The Misses Inge and Farrell sang and danced, the four Charles juggled and did acrobatics, and Goldsmith and Hoppe presented a musical act.

Other Boston Attractions.

"The Arcadians" has entered upon the final week of its highly successful return engagement at the Colonial Theater. In the quality of its melodious music, in its handsome production and unusual cast this piece is rarely pleasing entertainment.

"The Commuters" began its thirteenth week at the Park theater Monday evening. Mr. Forbes' comedy of the ways of married suburbanites as contrasted with the life of a Broadway bachelor is real fun all through.

Announcements.

Next Saturday evening the new Viennese operetta, called "The Kiss Waltz," will have an elaborate production at the Shubert theater, the principals in the cast comprising Elsa Ryan, Eva Davenport, Charles Bigelow, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Maud Lambert, Edith Bradford, Charles Angelo, Edgar Atchison Ely, George Howard.

There will be a new musical comedy at the Colonial theater next Monday, when Ralph Herz will come to Boston from his run in New York at the Knickerbocker theater in "Doctor De Luxe," the latest work by the author and composer of "Three Twins" and "Madame Sherby."

"The Rivals" is the bill at the Castle Square next week. Donald Meek will return to play Bob Acres.

Broadhurst's "The Man of the Hour" is announced for next week at the Majestic by the Lindsay Morison stock company.

Mrs. W. S. Butler's annual May festival will be given at the Mechanics building Saturday afternoon and evening, June 3. Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman is perfecting the dances to be given by the several hundred children who will participate.

Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill Wild West. Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) is making his last Boston public appearance. It is announced, with the wild west show he is giving in conjunction with

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the split in the Republican ranks in the Senate:

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—Does the United States Senate understand that the eyes of the country are fixed upon it, to compare the Republican record made by it with the Democratic record made by the House, and an election of both President and Congress coming next year? If the Republicans of the Senate realize this, they are acting as if each faction preferred destruction of the Republican party next year and complete triumph of the Democratic party to any sane and reasonable union with the other to carry out the purposes of government and the mandate of the people.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The most discouraging fact is that so many of the insurgents are either opposed to reciprocity or lukewarm toward it. But, nevertheless, they are much closer to the people than the other crowd, and it may be that they will decide to accept the proposed program. We are certain that they ought to accept it, for it is in the main wise, and wholly in the interest of the people.

NEW YORK WORLD—Insurgency must give an account of itself pretty soon. It has run with the hares and hunted with the hounds for a long time. There is small interest in its struggle for committee honors. A good many states would like to know whether, on issues like reciprocity and the taxes upon the necessities of life, it is not, after all, a mere standpatter.

FLORIDA TIMES UNION—The position of the insurgent Republicans amounts to a demand for their recognition as a separate group. The regulars refuse to recognize them, and it is not strange that they should refuse. It is scarcely reasonable for insurgency to ask to be rewarded by those against whom it is an insurrection.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The situation reminds us that the Republican organization is not actually in control of the Senate. It can carry through its plans only when the insurgents are complaisant, and on one important occasion already it has had to admit defeat through the alliance of the progressives with the Democrats.

LEGION ON WAY SOUTH.

Nearly 100 companies of the Massachusetts commandery, of the Loyal Legion are on their way to Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Old Point Comfort, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The party, in charge of Maj. Charles B. Amory, left the South station late Monday.

Pawnee Bill on grounds at Ipswich and Landadowne streets.

Buffalo Bill is as much as ever a hero in view of the romantic adventures of his participation in warfare with the Indians. He galloped about the arena on a snow white charger and shot glass balls to fragments with all his familiar unerring skill.

There are several hundreds of Indians, Cossacks, Mexican, Japanese and U. S. cavalry rough riders in equestrian sports and games and tableaux and episodes representative of warfare, and military maneuvers generally. As a climax the battle of Summit Springs is reproduced.

Johnny Baker displayed his remarkable sharpshooting skill, there was a wall climbing exhibition by Zouaves and finally the familiar spectacle of the attack of whooping Indians upon the Deadwood coach.



MISS DOROTHY R. ENTWISTLE.



ARTHUR J. ANDERSON.



FERDINAND BRIGHAM.

MELROSE PLANS \$74,000 MEMORIAL

MELROSE, Mass.—For the erection of a memorial building to the soldiers and sailors of Melrose the board of aldermen Monday night voted to borrow \$37,000 on condition that the association raise \$37,000 additional.

Former Alderman John C. F. Slayton volunteered to subscribe \$17,500 of the \$37,000 required of the association.

TROLLEY CARS ARE DERAILED

An inward bound Allston car left the track in front of the Art Museum early today. The front of the car was damaged and traffic was delayed 40 minutes. An hour later an inward bound Reservoir car was derailed at Parker Hill and Huntington avenues by the gear case dropping out of the bottom of the car. Traffic was delayed 15 minutes.

TUFTS JUNIOR CLASS IS READY FOR ALL-DAY ANNUAL CELEBRATION

The members of the junior class of Tufts College have completed their plans for the annual observance of Junior day on Thursday. For the first time since the observance was started, a holiday has been granted by the faculty and the whole day will be occupied with the celebration.

The principal feature of the day, especially from the standpoint of a junior, is the evening presentation in Jackson gymnasium of the junior play, "Lost—A Chaperone." This is an original comedy in three acts, written by two members of the junior class, William S. Maubly of West Somerville and Courtney Bruerton of Malden.

The cast, composed entirely of members of the junior classes of Tufts and Jackson colleges, comprises the following: Arthur J. Anderson of South Manchester, Conn.; Ferdinand Brigham of South Framingham; Ernest S. Swenson of Medford; Stanley M. Browne of Chelsea; Arthur T. Hale of Lawrence, Essex; Arthur A. Larabee of Marlboro, Edith H. Bradford of Somerville, Dorothy R. Entwistle of Everett, Edie May Ritchie of West Somerville, Beatrice L. Davis of Webster, Helen J. Martin of Plainfield, Vt., and Marjorie L. Henry of Jamaica Plain.

FIND G. P. PICKARD IN ROOM.

George P. Pickard of Auburndale, a member of the firm of Pickard & Dooner, Boston wool merchants, and a son of the late Mayor Edward L. Pickard of Newton, was found in his room at the Narragansett hotel in Providence, R. I. Monday, having shot himself. The funeral will be in Auburndale.

ORGANISTS TO MEET.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The New England chapter of the American Guild of Organists is to meet at the Memorial chapel of Wellesley College

*****RATES*****

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

*****TELEPHONE*****

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

Walnut Hill, Belmont

A family estate upon hillside is offered in lots of ample size; a part of them on the old Colonial street; this property is near the beautiful town center, and commands a wide outlook; churches and superior schoolhouses are all easily accessible; a booklet sent upon request. Address: CHARLES S. SCOTT, Real Estate Agents, Waverley and Belmont, Mass.

Ideal Residence, Needham

With all home comforts; house 8 rooms, bath, open plumbing, set tubs, range, hot water heat, electric lights, polished floors, large piazza, 15,000 ft. land, asparagus, blackberries, raspberries, red currants, grapes, apples, pears, plums, cherries, dandy garden; garage; granite walks; a beautiful home for any one; only \$3500. THORPE, 164 Federal st., No. 2.

CRANFORD, N. J.

Modern house 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, electric lights, hardwood floors, etc.; 5 minutes' walk from station, 2 from river, 2 from church; large yard, fruit trees, garden, garage; for rent or sale; or rent furnished for summer. ROGER F. ALDRICH, 211 Main st., Cranford, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Handsome stucco residence, on the Sound, in New Rochelle. Ten rooms and three baths; large corner lot, southern exposure. A bargain for a quick buyer. U. G. McQUEEN, 3 West 29th st., New York City.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, one country residence, 12 rooms, with annex, near Conn. river, in Portland, Conn., half way between N. and Boston. For particulars address F. H. STANCLIFF, Portland, Conn. P. O. box 10.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED—From parties desiring to purchase homes or locate resorts on the Gulf coast of Florida. J. B. SOLON HAGLER, Box 234, Tampa, Fla.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

BROOKLINE AND MARION SALES.

William A. E. Finlay reports the passing of final papers for Royal S. Wentworth of the estate at No. 15 University road, near Beacon street, Brookline. The lot contains 4074 square feet, assessed at 75 cents a foot, occupied by a brick apartment house, containing three suites, with every modern improvement. Being new the house is not yet assessed. Capt. George D. Allen is the purchaser and buys for investment, the price being \$18,000. The same broker reports the sale for Captain Allen of his estate at Marion, Mass., comprising a large private dwelling, barn, ice houses, hen houses, sheds, etc., and 3 1/2 acres of land, with frontage on Front street and Wareham road, to Mr. Wentworth.

CHANGE IN MARKET DISTRICT.

The valuable property in the market district in Boston, numbered 10 to 12 South Market street, extending through to Chatham street, has changed hands through the office of Hayes & Welch. There is a six-story granite-front mercantile structure and 1500 square feet of land, all taxed on \$75,000, of which amount \$63,000 is on the lot. The General Investment Company, which recently acquired the property, sells to William H. and Thomas W. Sloum, trustees.

NEW OWNER IN ROCKLAND.

The Chapin Farm Agency, Old South building, has sold for Mrs. E. F. Dyer her home place on Union street in Rockland, comprising a two-story house of nine rooms, stable, poultry houses and outbuildings with one acre of land, containing a collection of choice fruit, to L. W. Hutchinson of Holliston, who has already taken possession.

BACK BAY PROMINENT TODAY.

The sale of the estate at 95 Beacon street, Back Bay, is among the latest transactions in local real estate. This parcel comprises a 1/2-story brick structure and 4500 square feet of land, all taxed on \$50,000, of which amount the land's share is \$45,000. The Henry Lee estate sells to Henrietta M. Crosby, title coming through Jane H. Grew. The location is between Otter and Beaver streets, and the property runs through to Back street.

In the Dorchester district Sarah Eaves

has sold to Andrew Hoffman and wife one of her parcels on Nightingale street, near Bernard street. It comprises a frame house and about 3000 square feet of land, all taxed on \$7600. The lot is rated by the assessors as worth \$1200. Other Dorchester sales follow:

Frame house and 3613 feet of land

at 115 Erie street, between McClellan and Glenway streets, taxed on \$7100; \$1100 on the lot. May Balsan sells to the Ashmont & Adams Real Estate Trust.

George F. Murray to Edward J. Ball

et al. property at 498 Adams street, comprising frame house and 8399 feet of land, all rated at \$5600; \$2100 on lot.

Frame house and 10,177 feet of land

at 1800 Dorchester avenue, south of Shepley street, all taxed on \$500; \$4300 on lot. Massachusetts General Hospital sells to Anna M. Sallaway.

In the West End of the city

Sarah Fishbein has just sold to Julius Rubenowitz the three story and basement brick structure at 57 Auburn street, between Chambers and Leverett streets, all assessed on \$6600, with \$1900 on the 927 square feet of land in the lot.

SUMMER PROPERTY

WILDWOOD BEACH, Casco Bay, Me. Unsurpassed for summer home. Wide shady streets, electric lights, pure water, and most important of all modern sewerage system. Cottages and bungalows for sale and rent. Send for booklet, CONCORD REALTY CO., Court sq. bldg., Portland, Me.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WINTHROP

Wanted, summer months and September, by quiet family, overlooking water. Address: C. 567, Monitor Office.

WINTHROP—10-room furnished house

June 8-Sept. 30. Tel. 697-L Wintthrop, IMA E. WHITE.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET IN NEEDHAM—East side, house with 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, fire extinguishers, hot water in state; few minutes from R. R. and electric; 10 minutes to Back Bay; \$25 per month. Tel. 41-5. P. O. 406 Needham, Mass.

TO LET—Back Bay, outside apt., furnished

with all home comforts, hot water, outlook on park between Huntington ave. and Falmouth st. DALTON CREAMERY, 4 Dalton, Falmouth, St. 31, white 3.

ROOMS—BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS 7 rooms, two baths, in two-family detached, duplex; large piazza; near Brighton L. Flatbush, for summer to responsible party without children; 15 minutes to ocean; exceptional opportunity; \$75 per month. N. 9, 3025 Metropolitan bldg., New York.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Large front room for one or two; best transportation; good location. 925 E. 44th st. Phone Drexel 3378.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

FOR SALE—\$4200—8-room strictly modern house; electric lights, furnace, etc.; near N. and Fullerton. Tel. 5750 St. Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

Circular file—a postal brochure. FARMERS, 113 Devonshire st., Boston.

Suffolk Registry Transfers.

Recorded transfers are taken from the office of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON (City Proper).

Thomas A. Jones et al. to Mary Heffernan et al., 100 West 20th st., \$1.00.
Hattie E. Hadler to Samuel Jordan, Goodwin st., \$1.00.
Sarah Fishbein to Julius Rubenowitz, Auburn st., \$1.00.
Thomas A. Jones et al. to Jennie Corbman, No. Andrew st., \$1.00.
General Investment Trust to Sloum, 100 West 20th st., \$1.00.
Fannie Bernis to Thomas M. Smith, Scudell st., \$1.00.
Thomas M. Smith to Laurence H. H. Johnson, Kendall st., \$1.00.
Henry A. Lane, nigger, to Henry A. Lane, Middle st., \$1.00.
Maude E. Isenbaker to John Peak et al., Friend st., 2 pcs. Washington and Union st., \$1.00.
Henry Lee et al. to Jane N. Grew, Beacon and River st., \$1.00.
Greene and Henrietta M. Crosby, Beacon and River st., \$1.00.
Hornor B. Shepard et al. to Julia V. Sullivan, 100 West 20th st., \$1.00.
Julia V. Sullivan to Dora Finn, Huntington st., \$1.00.

SOUTH BOSTON.

John T. Atkins to Emma M. O'Brien, East 8th st., \$1.00.

EAST BOSTON.

Samuel Barkin et al. to George J. Barkin, Shelly st., \$1.00.
Mary T. Sullivan to George J. Barkin, Shelly st., \$1.00.
Ida Hornby to Luigi Fucillo, Sheela st., \$1.00.
Thomas Co. to Joseph Goldinger, Neptune ave., Cottage and Laver st., Neptune ave. and Cottage st., Neptune ave., \$1.00.

ROXBURY.

John H. Nolan to Ellen McCarron, Sheridan ave., \$1.00.
Sarah Eaves to Andrew Hoffman et al., Nightingale st., \$1.00.
Zetta M. Glover to Marie W. Cohen, Tremont st., \$1.00.
Mary J. Dellap to George J. Desmond, Garson st., \$1.00.
Sadie Leimberg to Dulma F. Odell, Quincy and Dinkeld st., \$1.00.
Massachusetts General Hospital to Anna M. Sallaway, Dorchester ave. and Shepley st., \$1.00.

MARLBOROUGH.

Mary J. Morrill et al. to Mabelle F. Bruna, Allen st., \$1.00.
Hannah D. Prescott to Earl S. Sloan, Bellevue and Center st., \$1.00.
Perkins Land Co. to Esther Anderson, Park View rd., \$1.00.
John A. Jones et al. to Robert F. Schlosky and wife, Malvern rd., \$1.00.

BRIGHTON.

Jeremiah R. Downing to J. R. Downing Co., Henrick st., \$1.00.
Arthur H. Smith to Joel Hatheway et al., Farmington ave. and Linden st., \$1.00.

CHARLESTOWN.

Julia T. McKenzie et al. to Agnes Mottion, Cook st., \$1.00.
Julia T. McKenzie et al. to B. Ellen Mottion, Balmbridge and Pine st. and Neill Ave., \$1.00.

CHELSEA.

Jessie H. Wilkinson et al. to John E. Kenney, Hathorn st., \$1.00.
Harry Smith to William Smith, Carroll and Crescent ave., \$1.00.
Sarah Zermeyer to Barnet Disk, Walnut and W. Third st., \$1.00.
Barnet Disk to Jacob Zermeyer et al., Chestnut st., \$1.00.
Ray Levenson to Barnet Disk, Walnut and W. Third st., \$1.00.
Barnet Disk to Ray Levenson, Chestnut st., \$1.00.

WINTHROP.

John J. Mullen to Annie F. White, Bates ave. and River road, \$1.00.
Lucrilia J. Clement to Isabel Adrian, Highland ave., \$1.00.
Isabel Adrian to Annie Green, Highland ave., \$1.00.
J. J. Pope to Cecelia A. Byrne, Sewall ave., \$1.00.

REVERE.

John H. Kelley to Bertha S. McAdam, Sagamore st., \$1.00.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Paris st., 193-200, ward 2; city of Boston

Edw. T. P. Graham; brick school. Hawkins st., 21, ward 6; president and fel-

APARTMENTS TO LET—NEW YORK

RESIDENCE at Cranford, N. J., on the river, to let furnished for season. Twelve rooms, all conveniences; open air living room; 5 minutes station, 40 minutes New York. Rent reasonable to refined tenant; no boarders; best references required. TICE, 140 Liberty st., New York.

OFFICES TO LET

IDEAL BUSINESS CHAMBERS—Spacious, airy, perfect light with modern facilities. One room with adjoining living room, private bath, rent reasonable. Telephone Back Bay 600. ALLEN, HALL & CO., 384 Boylston st., Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

WINTHROP—Lower apartment, 1 year, 90 Washington st., corner lot. Tel. 697-L Win. IMA E. WHITE.

BABBITT METAL MANUFACTURERS

ROGERS BABBITT METALS—Solder, Antimony, Bar and Pig Tin and Lead. Rogers Metal Works, Kansas City, Mo. EASTERN SALES AGENCY, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS

BACK BAY—100 St. Botolph St.—Cool, pleasant rooms; business men; references exchanged; terms reasonable. Tel. B.B. 533-M. GAINSBOROUGH ST., 91, SUITE 4. Furnished suite or rooms singly.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 91, SUITE 4

ROOM with or without board. In private family; use of baby grand piano. E. 586, Monitor Office.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

103TH ST., 53 W. Cool, sunny outside room adjoining bath, 1 flight; park, L. subway; good references. LAWTHORP.

FLORISTS

C. B. CHASE—FRESH CUT FLOWERS. Decorating, weddings, parties, etc.; fine designs a specialty. 1035 Michigan ave. Phone Calumet 1406 Chicago. Residence Phone Calumet 1406 Chicago.

low of Harvard College, R. G. Harris

pleasant st., 183-191, ward 7; F. C. Rowditch, F. A. Norcross; brick garage. Poplar st., 37A, 39 and 41, ward 8; David Gelman, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick store and tenements.

Toulon st., 105, ward 20; W. L. Tongas; brick garage.
Wales st., 83-85, ward 20; Samuel Glazer, W. W. Chase and Chatham st.; \$1.00.
Nightingale st., 59, ward 11; Marks Harris, M. M. Kaiman; wood tenement.
Park st., 105, ward 24; Mary T. Flynn, James G. Hutchinson; wood tenement.

Clark st., 21, ward 22; Louise A. Stoll; wood tenement.
Lube st., 0, ward 2; Generoso Ferrullo, M. M. Kaiman; brick tenement.
Riverview rd., 125, ward 23; Anthony M. and Annie E. Kelley, T. J. Lyons; wood tenement.
Randolph rd., 11, ward 24; Bedford F. Brown; wood tenement.
Savannah ave., 272, ward 24; Mary Lynch, John H. Elliot; wood tenement.

JOSEPH T. MAJOR, JR., 1730 Tasker

CLERK—Progressive American young man wants position in office; good penmanship; references. THOMAS A. GREGORY, 296 Kensington ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLERK—German cavalry man, 10 months in U. S., also 5 years' private experience with horses, well educated, desires position. BROOK, 352 W. 43d st., New York City.

DEMONSTRATOR—Man (30) desires position as demonstrator, manager of lunch room or restaurant. EHRICH, 100 West 10th st., New York City.

FOREMAN—Wanted, by middle-aged man, position as foreman on power plant, superintendent or time keeper; 20 years' experience, most of that time in the West. WEAVER, 157 Broad st., New York City.

HORSETRAINER, experienced, wants position in this capacity; would also coach and train horses. EHRICH, 100 West 10th st., New York City.

GARDENER—Scotch (43), married, one boy 10 years old; long experience in all garden work; best references from civil engineers; go anywhere. R. G. KIRK, PATRICK, 39 1/2 Clark st., Newark, N. J.

MAN—middle-aged, 9 years with last employer, references, desires position; please answer by letter. J. R. ANDERSON, 2004 Walnut Philadelphia, city, Pa. Tel. 4-12.

OFFICE POSITION wanted by young man (21) with clerical, correspondent, and full knowledge of office work, penmanship, etc. SCHUTTINGER, 208 East 143d st., New York City.

SALESMAN (24), well educated, desires position in the country. Mrs. W. M. A. LAX, BIE, Kankana, Wis. R. D. 19.

SALESMAN (50), dry goods, wholesale, very active, good appearance, familiar with all types of goods, desires position; good office man, reliable, desires position; references; small salary. EDWARDS, 100 West 10th st., New York City.

TEACHER of ancient and modern Greek, having had many years' experience, desires position in school or private family; references. Mrs. S. H. THEODORE, 508 1/2 7th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 27, wants position, press operator, assembler, bench work or to travel as companion. T. REED JONES, 48 Eyre st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER desires position; experienced; capable of acting as clerk or general manager; reference. READING D. MARCHER, 229 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Young lady desires position as secretary or stenographer. Mrs. ROSE KARGUS, 504 Central ave., West Hoboken, N. J.

CARETAKER desires position in New York for summer, private house, references. C. E. KING, 1052 Fox st., New York.

CARETAKER—Mother and daughter desire position to care for closed home or apartment during summer; or daughter will accept work; small family; references. MRS. ANNIE PRICES, 422 W. 37th st., New York City.

NEW AMHERST LIBRARIAN.

AMHERST, Mass.—William Isaac Fletcher, for 28 years librarian at Amherst College, has resigned, his resignation to take effect at commencement. Robert S. Fletcher, son of the retiring librarian, is his successor.

VICTOR HUGO CLUB MEETS.

Cerle Victor Hugo, a French literary club of Boston, held its last reunion of the season Monday night at Irving hall, Copley square.

FURRIERS

Cold Storage for Furs—2% of YOUR VALUATION. Alter and Re-Condition FURS paired at Summer 41 WEST STREET, BOSTON

ARTS

NETTIE SPOOR HANAUER, CHICAGO—741 PINE ARTS BUILDING. Very special things. Exclusive china, water colors, leather craft; goods sent any distance; students taken.

FOR SALE

GROC. Prov. Business; Boston's best suburb; Newton; must be seen to appreciate; sacrifice, owner willing to make quick sale. F. W. BRIDGES, So. Framingham.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CARR & MOORE, Painters and Decorators, 2210 Indiana ave., Chicago, Tel. Calumet 727.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE—LAUNDRESS wanted; competent; by day; references. MISS ESTHER DAVIS, 220 W. 70th st., New York City.

MAID wanted for general housework in family of 2; competent white girl; Protestant; good wages; no house to right person. MRS. JAMES LORRI, 1 Lansing pl., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Upper for 4 summer months in the country, in Vermont, by 2 families; houses built by expert. MRS. C. C. WHITACRE, 626 Valley rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY wanted for educational work; one who knows French and English; French preferred; personal interview by appointment; resident position; apply by letter only. WATKINS, 100 West 10th st., New York City.

WAIST and SKIRT HANDS wanted for dressing; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply. MRS. R. C. ALLEN, 50 W. 10th st., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 3 years' experience in office work; desires position in office or as clerk. MRS. E. TOWNSEND, 805 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER—Employment desired by middle-aged man, bookkeeper or similar capacity; not afraid of work; best references; no objection where he could act as friend; clear reader, writer, etc. MATILDA COOKE, 243 North 54th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman desires position as managing housekeeper, or as cook, or as chambermaid; references; willing to travel. MRS. J. R. GARDNER, 217 E. 23d st., New York City.

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MOTHER'S HELPER—Young woman of refined and energetic disposition, with children. JOSEPHINE COLE, 111 Prospect st., Westfield, N. J.

REMARKS—Refined woman, 22 years of age, desires position as secretary or stenographer. MRS. J. R. GARDNER, 217 E. 23d st., New York City.

WATER, 304 W. 152d st., New York City.

TEACHER—Refined woman, 22 years of age, desires position as secretary or stenographer. MRS. J. R. GARDNER, 217 E. 23d st., New York City.

TRIO, experienced musician, seeks position as accompanist or soloist. MRS. F. R. KENT, 290 W. 12th st., New York City.

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AUTOMOBILES

REPAIRING, painting and varnishing; have your car painted and varnished where you do not have to wait; work done quickly and at low prices. ARGENT & HAN CO., 26 to 30 Bowler st., Chicago.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

LEAH ANDERSON, 215 Waverley Building, 190 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

CHEMISTS

GEO. W. GOUGH, analytical chemist; coal, soil, and mineral analysis accurately made. Rooms 322

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

TAILORSESS wanted, Roslindale; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WOMAN desired, 48, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), Kneeland st., Boston.

TEACHER wanted, normal or college graduate; Cape Cod one who will be all-round helper; references exchanged. VEST AND PICKERING, Cotuit, Mass.

VEST AND PICKERING, Cotuit, Mass.; LEONARD, MAINE; piece work; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), Kneeland st., Boston.

WAIT FINISHERS wanted, Boston \$7-80; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WOMAN wanted, South End board house; no Sunday work; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), Kneeland st., Boston.

WATRESS wanted, Beacon hill boarding house; \$3 week, board and room; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), Kneeland st., Boston.

WATRESS wanted, noon work; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATRESS wanted, Cambridge 6 days; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATRESS wanted, West End; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATRESS wanted, East Boston hotel; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATRESS wanted, Back Bay; no housework; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATRESS wanted, Back Bay Hotel; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATRESS wanted, Dorchester; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATRESS wanted, Massachusetts Ave.; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WOMAN wanted with child for general housework in country; wages \$4; 3 adresses; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WOMEN wanted to press and sweaters, in West Roxbury; \$5-\$10; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted, family of 4; address, W. H. BOYSTER, Salem, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted, Cambridge, 15 Boylston st., rooming house; must be experienced and have good references; \$6 week. HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG GIRL for general household small adult family. Call on MRS. GEORGE F. JAMES, 119 North St., Dorchester Center, Mass. Tel. DR. 488-2.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANTS ASSISTANT, bookkeeper and billing clerk (23); lives in Boston single; references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4847. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ARMENIAN BOY (187, speaks English and Russian) to educate himself, would like position as stenographer in a family. H. G. MARCARIAN, 31 Kenbridge St., Boston.

ASSISTANT Position wanted by married young man to care for poultry, experienced all branches; American. JAMES E. 119 North St., Dorchester, Mass.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT machine design, consulting engineer, draftsman machine design of automatic machinery and printing plant. JOHN T. FAUNTON (30), married, excellent references; has kit of tools. Mention No. 4847. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. form 10.

ATTENDANT, experienced, refereed tech music and musical instruments, three places as companion. FRANK R. HUTNER, 86 Charles st., Springfield, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Six years' exp. desk position city or country. HENRY COOPER, 119 North St., Dorchester, Mass.

ATTENDANT desires position; private institutional; also handy mechanic. ALVIN B. STONE, Major Tucker, 8 E. Braintree st., Boston.

AUTOBILIE repairer and chauffeur all round machinist, 4 years' experience. Mention No. 4878. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AWNING AND SAILMAKER (34); I. F. Gloucester; married; \$15-\$18 weekly; references. Mention No. 4878. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), Kneeland st., Boston.

BELLBOY (34) desires position; bellboy or errand boy; honest or seafarer preferred; references. WINTHROP C. ALLEN, 43 Albany St., Boston.

BILLING CLERK AND BOOKKEEPER—\$15 weekly; accounting; lives in Boston single; references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4847. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH OR FACTORY CHAMIC, lives in Quincy (35), married, 10 years' exp. 320 N. Main St., Malden. Experience. Mention No. 4870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, w. executive ability, highest references available. Address MRS. L. O. LOUGHEE, salary \$12-\$15. Address M. LOUGHEE, care of Mr. Sears, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER AND BILLING CLERK—\$15 weekly; accounting; lives in Boston single; references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4847. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY (17) wants position; anything; work logger; has some experience at ship building. KEVIN, 115 Washington st., Boston.

BOY (18) would like work at summer store. CHARLES F. SEALS, 316 Middle New Bedford.

BRICKLAYER, carpenter and estimator (37), lives in Boston; single; 17 years' experience; has kit of tools; references. \$5.50 per day. Mention No. 4870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUTLER, or kitchen man, lives in Boston (24), single, long experience, \$25 per week. Mention No. 4870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARETAKER desires position to look after real estate or personal property of owner. W. RANDALL, 10 Farrington, Cambridge, Mass.

CARETAKER desires position on gentleman's place or in city, or will do janitor work. M. F. REED, 37 East Brookline st., Boston.

CARPENTERS—Wanted by industrial concern colored coupe situation located in family or couple of club; no objection summer place. JOHN H. CORDICE, 191 Franklin St., Boston.

CARPENTER AND PAINTER, lives Dorchester (22), married, good references. Mention No. 4870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER, skilled bricklayer, estimating draftsman (37); lives in Boston; has kit of tools; references; \$10.50 per day. Mention No. 4870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SECRETARY and office assistance position with cooking, etc. architect, etc. attorney twenty years' experience with envolving designing, lettering, etc. references. M. 11
WESTWOOD, Mass. 11
FOMAN—Experienced Protestant would like position as lake chairman on the seashore for the summer. reference. MISS L. GREEN-26
-ite 2, 267 St. Botolph st., Bos-23
ton. 23
PRESS desires employment, vicinity. BELLE G. PETTEN-24
-a Green st., suite 2, Melrose 24
PRESS desires position in pri-14
-vately or hotel. MRS. C. M. LEO-14
-n 1, Columbia ave., Boston 14
PRESS—Position wanted as 20
-a or lady's maid, by first-class MISS M. ERIKSEN, 46 Bow-20
-doston. 20
PRESS desires employment, 23
-a laundry, doing white sewing; or 23
-a reference of children. 23
-a DORENCE ADAMS, 53 Vale at, 23
-a Mass. 23
WORK wanted by a capable 16
-a references. MERRICK, 100 16
-a 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 16
RY-COMPANION—Redned, ex-10
-a perian would like position for sum-10
-a mer; would be glad to go to shore 10
-a or would travel; references ex-10
-a MISS M. A. DAVIS, care of Mrs. 10
-a Stevens, 84 Oak st., Reading, Mass. 22
-a 22
-a AVERY, FILING AND MAILING 17
-a Moves in Boston 12, 17, weekly, 17
-a references. Mention N. 4781 17
-a EMP. OFFICE (service free 17
-a Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 0x-17
-a 17
WORKER—Trained Young wome-20
-a n's position; 1 year's experience 20
-a with girls; 12, 17, weekly, 20
-a MISS M. A. DAVIS, care of Mrs. 20
-a Stevens, 84 Oak st., Boston; Tel. 20
-a 20
-a GRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, 17
-a (25), married, \$10-\$12 week-17
-a ly. references. Mention No. 5051. 17
-a EMP. OFFICE (service free 17
-a Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 0x-17
-a 17
-a GRAPHER—Young, refined, ex-17
-a cellent school graduate wishes pos-17
-a sible-able firm; slight exp.; highly 17
-a MISS STEVENS, 120 Boyl-17
-a st. Oxford 1935. 17
-a GRAPHER, beginner, desires po-17
-a sible penman. Tel. 0x 88, Mac-17
-a cmillenwell st., Needham Heights, 17
-a 17
-a GRAPHER desires position; some 22
-a good penman. Tel. 0x 88, Mac-22
-a millenwell st., Needham Heights, 22
-a 22
-a ALLON, 165 Brookline st., Cam-22
-a bridge, Mass. 22
-a GRAPHER-bookkeeper, wishes 20
-a good penman; good exp. of \$8. 20
-a MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., 20
-a Oxford 1935. 20
-a GRAPHER—Competent, desires 14
-a ; excellent qualifications, best; 14
-a ELIZABETH GOLDSTEIN, 14
-a Boston. 14
-a GRAPHER, graduate business 23
-a dress position. MISS IDA 23
-a 214 Howard ave., Dorchester, 23
-a 23
-a GRAPHER, young lady, with 5
-a references, wishes position; can fur-5
-a references, salary \$10 weekly. 5
-a MACAUGHLIN, 12 Cambridge 22
-a st. 22
-a ONE OPERATOR or switch-22
-a board, lives in Chelsea 12, 22, sin-22
-a gularly. 22
-a 1815. STATE FREE EMP. OF-22
-a fice free to all, 8 Kneeland 22
-a st., Oxford 2960. 22
-a Teacher who has had excellent 21
-a children would like position as 21
-a tutor to children over 12 years 21
-a to go to the shore; references 21
-a MISS M. A. DAVIS, care of 21
-a Perkins, 84 Oak st., Reading, 21
-a 21
-a Wellesley student desires po-21
-a sible summer vacation; French, 21
-a French mathematics or commor 21
-a willing to travel. MARION 21
-a D, 26 Weston road, Wellesley, 21
-a 17-1. 21
-a and office assistant, also mono-21
-a nopol, lives in Quincy (19), single, 21
-a services, good references. \$3-8. 21
-a 4781 STATE FREE EMP. OF-21
-a fice free to all, 8 Kneeland 21
-a Tel. Oxford 2960. 21
-a G COMPANION—Emerson grad-17
-a uate employment, 17 or 18, 17
-a single, or will do secretarial, 17
-a 167-R R. B. MARY GREGG, 17
-a 167-R R. Boston. 17
-a GRESS WORK or table work want-16
-a able family or restaurant; ref-16
-a erences. HARVARD 16
-a 13 Boylston st., room 23, 16
-a Mass. 16
-a GRESS in hotel, lives in Jamaica 16
-a single, good references. \$14-16 16
-a 4311, 16
-a STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE 16
-a (service free to all), 8 Kneeland 16
-a st., Boston. Tel. 0x 2960. 16
-a 16
-a would like to work or work 16
-a M. MCKENZIE, 57 E. Lenox 16
-a 16
-a G HOUSEKEEPER—Will take 18
-a or go to the shore; ref. and 18
-a experience. HARVARD 18
-a 13 Boylston st., room 23, 18
-a Mass. 18
-a G HOUSEKEEPER's posi-18
-a ble by capable woman; references. 18
-a EMILE EMP. AGENCY, 575 Mass. 11
-a 11
-a G HOUSEKEEPER—Young 18
-a woman desires situation general 18
-a lady or girl; no reference; 18
-a of taking full charge. MRS. 18
-a N. box 584 Windsor, Vt. 22
-a 22
-a WOMAN, college student, desires 16
-a to be in family at 4311, 16
-a in caring for children, also 16
-a hold assistant. MISS RUBIE 16
-a 1284 Commonwealth ave., 16
-a Brookline 3293-L. 16
-a 16
-a TER STATES 16
-a 16
-a LLP WANTED-MALE 16
-a 16
-a LESMAN wanted; one with ex-16
-a perience can furnish best ref. and 16
-a commission to right man. W. 16
-a N. 1107 Home Life bldg., 251 16
-a New York. 16
-a MAN, capable, wanted for 20
-a work, with good acquaintance in 20
-a trade in New York city. MOORE 20
-a N. 54 Beekman st., New York 20
-a 19
-a on moving vans wanted. A. 17
-a 1208 Putnam ave., Brooklyn, 17
-a 17
-a P WANTED-FEMALE 17
-a 17
-a NANT, competent, wanted to take 22
-a care of children in fam-22
-a ily. J. A. KUCERA, apt-22
-a 1101 st., (bet. Broadway and 22
-a 22nd). 22
-a HERMAID and waitress and to 23
-a attending care; apartment; two in 23
-a C. HAGEMAN, 268 West 23
-a New York. 23
-a L HOUSE GIRL, capable, 19
-a can secure position at good 19
-a would receive best treatment. 19
-a A. WALZ, 233 Monterey ave., 19
-a Heights, N. Y. 19
-a L HOUSEWOMAN wanted; 18
-a family of 2; good home 18
-a BIRKHAHN, 51 E. 129th st., 18
-a City. 18
-a Woman wanted for housework, 18
-a plain cooking for young 18
-a man; house is hour by trolley 18
-a MRS. H. E. TOWNSEND, 18
-a 18

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

OIL TRUST DECISION SENDS PRICES UP IN SECURITIES MARKETS

Considerable Irregularity on Account of Profit Taking, but Stocks Make Good Advance.

BUSINESS IS HEAVY

(Continued from Page One.)

given and that the only feature which might be in any way alarming was the effect such a decision would have upon other corporations of the country. Hence the assurance of the supreme court contained in the clause quoted was taken by the street as a bull argument.

United States Steel opened 1 1/2 higher than Monday night's closing price at 77 and advanced quickly to 78. Then it receded sharply. This was the trend of the entire market. The first sharp advance was followed by quick reactions and much irregularity. The market was excited and transactions were heavy.

The local market reflected the stronger tone in New York in moderate degree. Advances during the first few minutes were fractional but the tendency was upward.

The New York market, after a moderate recession, again started upward. Before midday Steel was selling about 3 points above Monday's closing. Reading was selling well above 158. Union Pacific was about 3 points above the previous closing. Large blocks of these securities, particularly of Steel, changed hands. Some of the specialties also participated in the advance and gains of 2 and 3 points were general throughout the list.

Among the stocks conspicuous in the advance were Westinghouse Electric, Southern Pacific, Steel Foundries, American Smelting, Amalgamated Copper, General Electric, Consolidated Gas, Canadian Pacific, Atchafalaya, Lehigh Valley, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Virginia Carolina Chemical and International Harvester.

Calumet & Arizona on the local exchange opened unchanged at 49 1/2 and advanced more than a point before midday. North Butte, Indiana, Arizona Commercial and Butte Coal made good fractional gains. Calumet & Hecla was off 3 points at 45 1/2.

After a quiet period in the early afternoon stocks again advanced and by 2 o'clock a still higher level was reached. Particular strength was shown by the Erie issues, American Beet Sugar, Iowa Central, New York Central, Corn Products and Union Pacific.

Calumet & Hecla recovered its loss in the local market. North Butte had a good advance. The rest of the list was steady.

LONDON—The securities markets closed somewhat mixed. American railway shares finished strong at the best prices, the feature being New York support. The Canadian issues displayed a good tone.

A buying demand for Russians was apparent. On the other hand gilt edged investments had a flabby appearance. Home rails moved narrowly, but ended above the lowest prices.

Mines, oils and rubbers were confused incidental to the closing out of large account. De Beers were 1 1/2 higher at 18 1/2.

The continental bourses were irregular.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, two points lower to six points higher: May 15.56@15.58; July 15.60@15.70; August 15.57@15.58; September 13.60 offered; October 13.05@13.06; November 12.90@12.97; December 12.96@12.97; March 13@13.01.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton dull, prices easier. American middling uplands 8.33. Sales 5000. Receipts 1000. American futures opened quiet.

BOSTON LOANING RATES.

Loaning rates on stock this morning were: Amalgamated 3 per cent, American Agricultural Chemical common flat, Union Pacific 2 1/2 per cent, Lake Copper 3 per cent, United States common 2 per cent and Steel common 2 per cent.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight and Wednesday; cooler on the Maine coast in southern New Hampshire and eastern Massachusetts tonight.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Probably fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler on the Maine coast in southern New Hampshire and eastern Massachusetts tonight.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.
8 a. m. 68
12 noon 75
2 p. m. 73
Average temperature yesterday, 61.6-24.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 66
St. Louis 80
Nantucket 58
New York 68
Washington 78
Jacksonville 82
New Orleans 82
San Francisco 60

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.
Sun rises 4:21
Sun sets 7:00
Length of day 14:39

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Allis-Chalmers.....	77	78 1/2	77	78 1/2
Amalgamated.....	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Am B & Fy Corp.....	57	59	57	59
Am Beet Sugar.....	47 1/2	49	47 1/2	48 1/2
Am Can.....	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Am Can pf.....	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Am Car Foundry.....	53 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Am Cotton Oil.....	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Am Ice.....	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Am Lined Oil.....	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Am Loco.....	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Am Loco pf.....	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
Am Smelting.....	76	77 1/2	76	77 1/2
Am Smelting pf.....	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Am Steel Foundry.....	41	43	41	43
Am Sugar.....	118	119 1/2	118	119 1/2
Am Sugar pf.....	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am T & T.....	148 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2
Am Woolen.....	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Am Woolen pf.....	92	92 1/2	92	92 1/2
Anaconda.....	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	111	112 1/2	111	112 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.....	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
At Coast Line.....	124 1/2	126 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Beth Steel.....	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Beth Steel pf.....	61	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
Brooklyn Transit.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	234 1/2	235 1/2	234 1/2	235 1/2
Central Leather.....	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Central Leather pf.....	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Chi & West.....	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Chi & West pf.....	43	44	43	44
China.....	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Col Fuel.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Corn Products.....	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2
Corn Products pf.....	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Corn Products pf.....	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Cuban Am Sugar pf.....	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Dal & Hudson.....	171 1/2	172 1/2	171 1/2	172 1/2
Denver.....	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Denver pf.....	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Erie.....	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Erie 1st pf.....	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Erie 2d pf.....	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Fed M & S Co pf.....	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Gen Electric.....	157 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2
Goldfield.....	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Gr N or.....	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Harvester.....	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
Harvester pf.....	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
Illinois Central.....	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2
Inter-Met.....	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Met pf.....	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Int Marine pf.....	17	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Int Paper.....	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Int Paper pf.....	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Int Pump.....	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Iowa Central.....	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Iowa Central pf.....	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Kan City So.....	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Kan City So pf.....	68	69	68	69
Kan & Tex.....	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Lehigh Valley pf.....	175 1/2	176 1/2	175 1/2	176 1/2
L & N.....	146 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2
M & St L.....	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
M & St L pf.....	43	44	43	44
M & St L pf.....	30	31	30	31
M & St L pf.....	43	44	43	44
M & St L pf.....	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	49	50	49	50
Nat Biscuit.....	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
Nat Enameling.....	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Nat Lead.....	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Nevada Cons Cop.....	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
N R of Mex 2d pf.....	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
N Y Air Brake.....	70	71	70	71
N Y C & St L.....	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
N Y C & St L pf.....	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf.....	89	90	89	90
Norfolk & Western pf.....	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Northern Pacific.....	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
Northern Pacific pf.....	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2
Omaha.....	139 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2
Ontario Silver.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ontario & Western.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Pacific Mail pf.....	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Peoples Gas.....	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Philadelphia Com.....	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal.....	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.....	79	80	79	80
Pittsburgh Coal pf.....	95	96	95	96
Pressed Steel Car.....	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Pullman.....	161	162	161	162
Ray Cons Copper.....	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Reading.....	156 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2
Reading 2d pf.....	99	100	99	100
Republic Steel.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Republic Steel pf.....	95	96	95	96
Rock Island.....	30	31	30	31
Rock Island pf.....	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Ry Steel Spring.....	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Southern Railway.....	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Southern Ry pf.....	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
St Paul.....	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
St Paul pf.....	152 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf.....	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf.....	31	32	31	32
Tennessee Copper.....	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Union Pacific.....	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Union Pacific pf.....	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Union Pacific pf.....	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Underwood.....	108	109	108	109
Union Pacific pf.....	179	180	179	180
United Ry Inv Co.....	95	96	95	96
Un Ry Inv Co.....	42	43	42	43
Un Ry Inv Co.....	73	74	73	74
Un Ry Inv Co.....	45	46	45	46
Un Ry Inv Co.....	76	77	76	77
Un Ry Inv Co.....	40	41	40	41
Un Ry Inv Co.....	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Un Ry Inv Co.....	76	77	76	77
Un Ry Inv Co.....	77	78	77	78
Un Ry Inv Co.....	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Un Ry Inv Co.....	62	63	62	63
Un Ry Inv Co.....	62	63	62	63
Un Ry Inv Co.....	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Un Ry Inv Co.....	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Un Ry Inv Co.....	168	169	168	169
Un Ry Inv Co.....	72	73	72	73
Un Ry Inv Co.....	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Un Ry Inv Co.....	80	81	80	81
Un Ry Inv Co.....	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Un Ry Inv Co.....	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Un Ry Inv Co.....	14	15	14	15
Un Ry Inv Co.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2

United States Steel opened 1 1/2 higher than Monday night's closing price at 77 and advanced quickly to 78. Then it receded sharply. This was the trend of the entire market. The first sharp advance was followed by quick reactions and much irregularity. The market was excited and transactions were heavy.

The local market reflected the stronger tone in New York in moderate degree. Advances during the first few minutes were fractional but the tendency was upward.

The New York market, after a moderate recession, again started upward. Before midday Steel was selling about 3 points above Monday's closing. Reading was selling well above 158. Union Pacific was about 3 points above the previous closing. Large blocks of these securities, particularly of Steel, changed hands. Some of the specialties also participated in the advance and gains of 2 and 3 points were general throughout the list.

Among the stocks conspicuous in the advance were Westinghouse Electric, Southern Pacific, Steel Foundries, American Smelting, Amalgamated Copper, General Electric, Consolidated Gas, Canadian Pacific, Atchafalaya, Lehigh Valley, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Virginia Carolina Chemical and International Harvester.

Calumet & Arizona on the local exchange opened unchanged at 49 1/2 and advanced more than a point before midday. North Butte, Indiana, Arizona Commercial and Butte Coal made good fractional gains. Calumet & Hecla was off 3 points at 45 1/2.

After a quiet period in the early afternoon stocks again advanced and by 2 o'clock a still higher level was reached. Particular strength was shown by the Erie issues, American Beet Sugar, Iowa Central, New York Central, Corn Products and Union Pacific.

Calumet & Hecla recovered its loss in the local market. North Butte had a good advance. The rest of the list was steady.

LONDON—The securities markets closed somewhat mixed. American railway shares finished strong at the best prices, the feature being New York support. The Canadian issues displayed a good tone.

A buying demand for Russians was apparent. On the other hand gilt edged investments had a flabby appearance. Home rails moved narrowly, but ended above the lowest prices.

Mines, oils and rubbers were confused incidental to the closing out of large account. De Beers were 1 1/2 higher at 18 1/2.

The continental bourses were irregular.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LAND OPERATIONS VERY PROFITABLE

More Than a Million Acres Disposed of and Next Block Is Expected to Bring Higher Prices.

BUILDS UP TRAFFIC

Of 3,000,000 acres in its irrigation tract in Alberta, Canadian Pacific has now disposed of more than 1,000,000 acres, or all the land on which it is at present prepared to deliver water. When the next block of irrigated lands is placed on the market the price will be not less than \$50 per acre. This compares with an average of \$26.50 received by the road for the 145,000 odd acres of irrigated lands sold in its 1910 fiscal year. On the western section which has been disposed of, Canadian Pacific expended a total of \$5,000,000 for irrigation in the construction of 1600 miles of canals.

This year an additional \$2,000,000 will be spent in what is known as the eastern section, comprising about 1,000,000 acres. The irrigation of this second block will necessitate altogether the expenditure of \$8,500,000, and the construction of 3500 miles of ditch. The whole Canadian Pacific irrigation project which is three times larger than the next largest irrigation project on this continent, involving the expenditure of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, will entail the excavation of one-third as much earth as will be taken out in building the entire Panama canal. The work was started in 1904.

In this big development work in the West which is undertaken by Canadian Pacific primarily to develop traffic, it is something of a thorn in its side that other railroads cannot be prevented from invading this garden spot and reaping the benefit of their work. Already the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern are running lines down to tap this rich traffic producing territory.

In securing its population for these and other districts, Canadian Pacific has for the past three years maintained a force of 1100 to 1200 agents in the United States, to advertise Alberta, in which its chief development program is centered. The road has also carried on advertising campaigns in Holland, Belgium, Great Britain and Denmark. The laws of other European countries forbid the distribution of emigration propaganda. In Great Britain Canadian Pacific is spending \$250,000 outside the expenses of its London office to advertise.

Although Canadian Pacific is advertising thus widely to obtain settlers, the discrimination which it is exercising in choosing them is in no way better illustrated than the means taken to attract the highest class of yeomen in England, who already had homes and farms in Britain.

It discovered that mere advertising was not bringing the class of English settlers it wished and last year prepared for them in Canada, 100 "ready-made" farms. To qualify for these farms, the applicants must be agriculturists, they must be married, and have a certain amount of capital. There were 1058 applicants for the 100 farms prepared this year. Next year 200 to 300 additional "ready-made" farms will be prepared.

ROAD WILL ENTER WINNI

*Not Increase the Price
Newsstands—Two Cents*

There Is a
Real Magazine Value
In the Monitor

Every Wednesday

Original Articles *Many Illustrations*
by Special Writers *Unique Departments*

Add to the Worth of
The Wednesday Monitor

Yet Do Not Increase the Price
At All Newsstands—Two Cents

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AERIAL PROPELLER
IN CANAL WORK MAY
CAUSE REVOLUTION

Boat Used for Experiments
Responds Instantly and
Within 30 Seconds Has Its
Normal Traveling Speed.

TRIAL IS CALLED
QUITE CONCLUSIVE

Great Enthusiasm Is Shown
in France for Invention
May Cut Cost by One Half,
Wiping Away Old System.

(Special to the Monitor.)

PARIS—According to the Figaro some extremely interesting experiments have just been made near Joinville upon the canal which joins the Marne with the Seine. The experiments consisted in a trial of aerial traction applied to the hauling of boats through canals with the idea of eventually applying the same principle to every other kind of water haulage.

The new system provides a movable traction power which can be equally well attached to a pinnace or any other kind of boat or vessel and the apparatus used on this occasion was a lightly constructed sort of trolley fitted with an aerial propeller driven by an oil motor.

The experiments are quite conclusive, for with a 9-horsepower motor driving the propeller measuring 2 meters 60 centimeters in diameter the hauling was quite normal.

The boat used for the experiment was a flat-bottomed pinnace 38 meters long and 5 meters across the beam. It got away almost instantly the machinery was set in motion, and within 30 seconds of the application of the power attained its normal traveling speed.

It is proposed that in the new models that there are to be made the propeller shall be protected by a guard or shield so as to prevent its coming in contact with any passing objects or persons while at work, and that this attachment be constructed in such a manner as to make it reducible so as to permit its passage under any of the bridges.

It is believed that this new system will absolutely revolutionize all water traffic and be of the greatest importance for water transport in the colonies as it can be applied to any canal or waterway without the necessity of the large capital expenditure hitherto associated with all hauling problems.

The general opinion formed as the result of the experiments is that in time there is likely to follow the entire suppression of both the extremely slow horse method of traction and also of the more onerous tow boat.

There remains to be considered the important question of cost, and according to the experts who witnessed the experiments the cost of aerial traction will come out at less than half that of animal traction which up to the present has been found to be the cheapest method.

The greatest enthusiasm has been created throughout all commercial circles that are directly interested in canal transportation and the Société Française de Navigation Aérienne is well entitled to the almost numberless congratulations it is receiving on the success of this new enterprise.

LONDON COUNCIL
HAS LARGE DEBT

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The London county council has issued a report showing the extent of the debt of London. The total amount reaches the enormous figure of £116,185,600 (\$675,928,000). The charge upon this amount per year is £26,359,407 and of this sum the ratepayers have to pay £3,903,189.

The borough council's debt is £13,803,995 (\$66,519,975), and that of the guardians is £3,758,776; the charges on the rates being £754,569 and £301,629 respectively.

COINS OF ANCIENT BRITAIN
POSSIBLY BARBARIAN COPIES

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—G. F. Hill read an interesting paper recently before the Royal Numismatic Society, in which the possibility that counterfeit coins were manufactured in ancient Britain in the year 100 A.D., or thereabouts, was considered.

The reason for assuming that this kind of money existed in those early days is found in the fact that a few years ago in South Hampshire, on the Dorsetshire border, an earthenware pot was found containing ancient coins. The find did not only consist of British and Roman coins, but what made it of special interest and value, of barbaric imitations of Roman coins.

The Roman coins extended from the second century B. C. to Hadrian's third consulship. Some of the denarii bore distinct traces of Celtic or perhaps of

LANDMARK OF "RAMBLER" DAYS
SAVED TO LONDON ANTIQUARIANS

Cecil Harmsworth Purchases Building Wherein Words Found Definition.

PRINTING PRESSES
THROB IN DISTRICT

Staircase, Floors, Fixtures
Are Unchanged From
Author's Time.

LONDON—The house in which the famous old doctor lived for ten years, and where he compiled the great dictionary, has been purchased by Cecil Harmsworth. He intends presenting it to the English nation as a national memorial to Dr. Johnson. The old house is full of historic memories. It was probably built about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and was occupied by Dr. Johnson from 1748 to 1758.

Besides carrying out the colossal labors entailed in the compilation of the dictionary inside its walls, it was here that Dr. Johnson commenced the publication of the Rambler. In its attic the young Scotsman who labored under the doctor's supervision worked on the dictionary, and here no doubt it was where he wrote out parts of the dictionary on both sides of the paper, a sin against the printers which Dr. Johnson could not forgive.

For many years the house has been in the occupation of a firm of printers, who placed a powerful printing press in the basement. The vibration of the machinery has had the effect of weakening the building to some extent.

Carlyle in his essay on "Boswell's Life of Johnson," speaks of his visit to the house in Gough square, and of the "labor and risk" entailed in finding "the very house there, wherein the English Dictionary was composed," and he goes on to describe it as a "stout, old-fashioned, oak balustraded house."

Gough square is the center of the

MR. ASQUITH URGES
EFFICIENT TEACHING
THROUGHOUT EMPIRE

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

LONDON—The delegates to the imperial education conference were entertained at dinner at the House of Commons. Walter Runciman, the minister of education, presided, and among the ministers of the government present were the prime minister, the colonial secretary, the secretary of state for Ireland and the first lord of the admiralty.

Mr. Asquith, in a brief speech at the close of the proceedings said that like all other arts education consisted in a struggle between form and matter.

He believed that we had within the empire the finest raw material in the world. How that raw material should be impressed depended on the formative element, the teacher. Therefore, the governing aim of such a conference should be to secure that this formative teaching power throughout the British empire should be developed on the best lines with the greatest efficiency and with the most complete equipment.

These conditions being satisfactory, they might be convinced that with the raw material at hand the most brilliant results would be obtained.

If the conference could coordinate the latent resources of the empire and make provision for a real, efficient, vital, vigorous teaching system, they would contribute more to the consolidation of the empire and the happiness of the people than by many of the so-called social reforms.

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NATION TO OWN DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)

Sightseers may recognize eighteenth century in hall door of lexicographer's Gough square abode.

printing district, and the building, if it had not been saved, would in all probability have again housed a printing press. "Around it on every side can now be heard the buzz and whirr of machinery in the adjoining buildings. When a mass of wooden partitions which divided the rooms is removed, and some worn beams are replaced by new ones, the old house will be safe against further decay, and its life may be a long one."

Mr. Harmsworth has purchased the building which stands on what was once Dr. Johnson's garden, described by Carlyle as "somewhat larger than a bed-quilt." When this is demolished the garden can be restored, or the ground be used for the erection of a house for the custodian of No. 17.

The final use to which Dr. Johnson's house is to be put is still undecided. Mr. Harmsworth is inclined to make it into a Johnson museum, where all books, papers, prints and pictures connected with the great doctor can be displayed.

AUTOMOBILE UNION
SEEKS NEW TRAFFIC
LAWS FOR LONDON

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The Automobile Association and Motor Union have communicated with the home secretary on the subject of the slow-moving traffic in the London streets. This question has been under consideration by them for some time past and they believe that through the making and operation of some new laws regulating traffic great improvements could be effected.

The association pointed out that slow-moving vehicles keeping to the crown of the road are undoubtedly the cause of the congestion which occurs in the most crowded parts of the city. An old law actually exists in the highways act of 1835, which confers upon the police power to deal with this question. This might be brought into operation today.

As an alternative, the association proposes a by-law compelling large and slow-moving vehicles to keep to the left side of the road, which would at least be a move in the right direction. In some of the large towns of England such a law exists and is rigidly enforced.

Should the proposals made by the Motor Association be adopted they will be greatly to the advantage of the general public, it is said. The home secretary has the matter at present under consideration.

AUSTRALIA GAINS
CALIFORNIA PARTY

(Special to the Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—It is interesting to note that among the prospective settlers on the great Burrinjuck irrigation enterprise, is a party of Californian fruit farmers, and it is affirmed that they are only the pioneer party from that state and that others may be expected to join them later.

That Californians should deem it worth their while to emigrate from their own rich fruit bearing country, says much for their estimation of the future of Australia in that line.

REICHSTAG PROGRAM
HAS WIDER PENSIONS
AS IMPORTANT PART

Great Movement in Germany
Wishes to Help Teachers
and Shop Assistants to
Benefit by Special Fund.

CROWN PRINCE
TO VISIT RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor.)

BERLIN—The Reichstag has reassembled and is confronted with an unusually comprehensive program, scarcely two-thirds of which can be dealt with before the summer vacation.

One of the proposals that will be laid before the House is upon the subject of insurance and pensions for non-state officials, teachers and governesses, shop assistants and others.

For a long time a great movement in this direction has been going on throughout Germany, and societies have been formed to discuss a suitable basis. In Germany state servants and the working classes are well provided for as regards pensions, but for the other class of workers mentioned above no provision has been made, and the government will now be requested to consider the question.

A new bill has been drafted providing that among other things, employers shall pay slightly smaller salaries in order that the surplus go to a compulsory pension fund.

On the occasion of the recent journey of the German crown prince to the far East, an invitation to visit St. Petersburg had been extended to his imperial highness by the Czar. Owing, however, to various circumstances, the crown prince changed the route originally decided upon and was unable to pay a visit to Russia.

It has now been announced that the crown prince accompanied by the crown princess will pay the postponed visit to St. Petersburg about the middle of the present month. The visit will, it is understood, extend over some four or five days.

SPRIGGS CONCESSION RATIFIED.

GUATEMALA—The Spriggs mining concession has been ratified by Congress without modification. A. E. Spriggs, once Governor of Montana, and other mining men of that state are interested.

ABYSSINIA ACCEPTS CHANGE.

ADDIS-ABABA, Abyssinia—The Abyssinian capital is quiet, following the proclamation of Prince Lidj Eyassu as emperor.

PLAN FOR ST. PAUL'S BRIDGE
BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

Old Drawing by Sir Christopher Wren After Great Fire of London Is Used by Corporation to Show House of Commons Wisdom of Cannon Street for Terminal.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The Corporation of London has come forward fully armed to protect its proposed scheme to make St. Paul's bridge terminate at Cannon street. An old plan of Sir Christopher Wren's, drawn up after the great fire of London, was triumphantly produced before a select committee of the House of Commons.

This plan shows a wide road leading past the east end of St. Paul's cathedral. They prove in this way that Sir Christopher Wren would have terminated his bridge in precisely the same way as the bridges committee has terminated it.

Basil Mott, consulting engineer to the corporation and engineer for this bill, said that the proposal put forward by the Institute of Architects would present enormous difficulties in engineering.

In his opinion the carrying out of their scheme would lead to endangering the safety of the structure of St. Paul's, as it would entail the excavating of the ground to a great depth in order to place foundations for the bridge.

In comparison the engineering difficulties to be encountered in the construction of the bridge proposed by the corporation will be trifling. It is a fact, however, that the ground on the south side of the river makes a bad foundation, and therefore it will be necessary to sink steel caissons of compressed air in order to find a satisfactory bottom.

The demolition of the block of buildings lying between Old Change and St. Paul's will greatly improve the approach to the cathedral, in fact it will be seen to advantage in a way that it has never previously been seen.

The commissioner of police to the city of London said that the effect of the new bridge on the traffic problem of the city would be excellent. It has become necessary to do something to relieve the stream of traffic at present passing down Mansion House street, Cheapside, London bridge, Blackfriars bridge and Cannon street, and in his opinion the best possible way of doing this is the creation of an additional thoroughfare

running from north to south and carrying the traffic in a line independent of the traffic coming east and west. He feels that the new bridge would achieve this end.

An interesting report of the traffic on London bridge has been made, showing that 113,210 foot passengers and 3095 vehicles crossed the bridge in 24 hours. The approach to the new bridge, which is shortly to be built across the Thames, is to commence at Cannon street about 15 yards west of old change and terminate at Southwark street on the south side of the river.

The streets committee of the city corporation have so far turned a deaf ear to petitioners against this scheme. Among these are included the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Daily News, and a large number of well-known artists, architects, and all who are taking an interest in beautiful town planning. Thirty-one petitions will be presented in Parliament against the city corporation's scheme.

A great opportunity is presented for showing St. Paul's cathedral in its fullest grandeur, and the policy which would miss this, on the consideration of the cost it would entail of pulling down valuable warehouses now standing on the ground, is considered to be a very short-sighted one.

Leonard Stokes, the president of the Institute of British Architects, says that no alternative scheme has been proposed by that body, but they have urged upon the streets committee the necessity for doing everything possible to make the city more beautiful, and in view of this, have begged that they will at least confer with connoisseurs on the construction and position of the bridge before it is too late.

The probable cost of carrying out a scheme involving the purchase and demolition of the warehouses, and using the valuable ground on which they stand, is estimated at about 1,000,000 sterling above the cost of the scheme at present being put forward by the streets committee.

REPRESSION IN PARIS
BY PREMIER CAUSES
SURPRISE TO LABOR

Thousands of Soldiers Pour
in and Aid Police to Stop
Processions in Streets
Upon Festival of May Day.

CROWD ENJOYS
SLIGHT SKIRMISH

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

PARIS—The decision of the government announced after the special meeting of the cabinet, to the effect that instructions had been given to the prefect of police to issue a proclamation prohibiting the assembling of crowds in public places on May day, as well as the holding of the contemplated processions through the streets under the auspices of the various trades unions, a decision considered necessary in the interest of public order and safety, came as a disappointment to the rank and file of the Revolutionary Labor party.

M. Monis' hitherto ardent support of this party and especially his championship of the dismissed railway strikers had caused them to regard the present cabinet as very real friends. By the real leaders of the various sections of the movement, however, who it is well known regard every act of opposition by the government as a useful asset, it is believed to have been otherwise received, and it is questionable whether, even if the choice had been left with the leaders themselves, they would have wished the government to have done other than they did.

In spite of numerous protests, M. Monis remained firm and in his letter of instructions to the prefect of police, which has now found its way into the public press, the labor unions realized that the prime minister meant business.

His representatives took the precaution to so arrange themselves as to be in a position to give practical effect to his orders, and large bodies of military were brought into Paris from the provinces. These many thousands of men aided by practically the whole of the Paris police force made a very formidable show against any serious disregard of the regulations for the traffic in the public streets, and considerably reduced the likelihood of any great disturbance.

The Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees formed the point of concentration of forces of both the military and the revolutionists, an immense crowd collecting to witness the proceedings.

In the morning some skirmishing took place near the headquarters of the General Confederation of Labor but nothing of a serious character occurred to disturb public order. Later large bodies of men commenced to collect in the Place de la Concorde and to assert themselves, but were finally dispersed by the cavalry.

This military opposition resulted in a skirmish between the Syndicalists and the police which was kept up all along the Champs Elysees and was accompanied by great excitement and shouting, but nothing serious occurred on either side, although over 100 arrests were made.

Too much importance need not now be attached to what was really only a sham fight between the Revolutionary Labor party and the authorities; it permitted the letting off of a great deal of steam and also afforded an afternoon's amusement for the immense crowd who had collected as spectators.

TRAVEL

London-Paris-Bremen
EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL
TUESDAYS, 10 A. M.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, May 18
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, May 23
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, May 30
Kronprinz Wilhelm, June 6

North German Lloyd
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LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG
Kais'n Aug. Vic. May 25, 9 a. m.
Penny's Pennsylv. May 27
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Hibi-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant.
Second cabin only.
Will call at Boulogne.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
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LARGEST ARMORED
CRUISER LAUNCHED
WITHIN 60 SECONDS

Princess Royal Is Fastest
of British Vessels and
Carried Weight to Water
Amounting to 11,500 Tons.

DUCHESS OF FIFE
CHRISTENS SHIP

(Special to the Monitor.)

BARROW-IN-FURNESS—The Princess Royal, the swiftest and largest armored cruiser yet constructed, has been launched from Vickers naval construction yard. The whole operation was carried out with the utmost success, indeed many of those present who had attended the launching of numerous battleships described the ceremony as one of the most satisfactory they had ever witnessed.

A considerable quantity of armor and a certain amount of machinery being on board the vessel, the launching weight amounted to some 11,500 tons and the time taken for the actual launching of this enormous weight, from the moment she commenced to move until she floated on the water, was only 57½ seconds.

The naming ceremony was performed by her Royal Highness the Princess Royal (the Duchess of Fife); with her were the Duke of Fife and her two daughters the Princess Alexander and Princess Maud.

At the conclusion of the launching ceremony her royal highness, the foreign naval attaches and numerous other visitors paid a visit to the shed where was housed the great naval airship, as well as to the submarines yard.

It had been rumored that the first great dirigible constructed by Messrs. Vickers for the admiralty was to be launched during the presence of her royal highness. This rumor, however, proved to be untrue for beyond a visit to the shed nothing was seen of this latest addition to the British navy.

NOVA SCOTIA FIVE
YEARS' TERM ENDS

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia is dissolved and the date of the election has been fixed for Wednesday, June 14. The Legislature has run its full five years.

The Liberals have held power in provincial affairs in Nova Scotia for 25 years under two premiers, W. S. Fielding and George H. Murray, the latter for 15 years and the former for 14. The premier, Mr. Murray, will run for Victoria county.

NO BACON MANUSCRIPT FOUND.

CHEPSTOW, Wales—The operations of Dr. Orville W. Owen of Detroit, who is excavating in the mud of the river Wye for hidden Bacon manuscripts have so far failed.

LABOR TROUBLE INVOLVES MANY.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Employers Federation have declared a lock-out to begin today. About 40,000 men are affected.

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor

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A Stamp
Department

for the Children

Every Other Saturday

qThis new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.
qThe young people will find something to please them in every issue of

Saturday's
Monitor

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57-59 Franklin St., Boston.
WARD'S

THE HOME FORUM

New Means, Not New Ideas, in Modern Music

MUSIC has been the latest of the arts to reach maturity. It is hardly to be expected that the triumphs of Palestrina and Bach in church music, Beethoven in the symphony, Haendel in the oratorio, Schubert in the song, Schumann and Chopin in piano music, and Mozart and Wagner in the opera can be indefinitely repeated. They adopted forms that were immature and raised them to fullness of strength. Liszt and Berlioz saw the promise in an old idea, gave it final validity and contrived for it a new form and method. Haydn, Weber, Grieg and the later Russians went back to the native music of the common people and found there inspiration that issued in works of novel and exquisite quality.

So remarks the New York Sun, reviewing "The Education of a Music Lover" and goes on: The promises of the east and north, which a generation ago stirred us with the hope of another musical springtime, have not yet been fulfilled. Tchaikovsky, Dvorak still have no peers among their younger compatriots.

The classic forms have been worked out. Composers in increasing numbers invent theories which they and their disciples proclaim with tongue and pen. In striving to expand their art men of the school of Strauss and Mahler appear to have their minds intent not so much upon the discovery of greater and nobler ideas as upon more gigantic means of expressing their ideas. Individual freedom, the supreme conquest of the nineteenth century art, is, after all, paying its price. There is no longer a consciousness of mutual support, such as the renaissance painters found in submission to a prolific common tendency. The harmonic experiments of the Debussys and Ravel, like the experiments of the Impressionists with pigments and of the Symbolists with words, may prove the means of enlarging the technique for the service of wide expression. But at any rate the youthful period of music is past and the art has attained full strength and stature.

Time For Many Things

"How is it that such a busy man as Jollaby found time to master French so well?"

"He studied it at times when he was waiting for his wife to be ready in a minute."—Baltimore American.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by
The Christian Science
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

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In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

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All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

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Lippincott's.

"Except Ye Become as Little Children."

THE leaf is the thing of the springtime. It is the first thing that comes. The characteristic charms of childhood shall never be destroyed. What are the leaves which make childhood so beautiful? They are these—hope and sympathy. These are the fresh green adornments of the springtime of life. As men and women leave their childhood behind they are apt to decline in one or two ways—to become pessimists or formalists. A pessimist is a soul from whose branches the green leaf of hope has withered away. A formalist is a soul from whose branches the green leaf of sympathy has withered away. When these leaves fade and droop the world becomes unspeakably poor. That is a wonderful word in the Apocalypse, wherein we are told that "the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations." If ever the wounds and sorrows of the world are to be healed it will have to be by the leaves of the tree of life, the green leaves of the springtime, the leaves of hope and sympathy. It is the childlike disposition which is to heal the world's broken heart.—J. H. Jovett.

PATERNALISM AND THE MINES

ALL mineral resources in the German empire are "regalia," as they once were in the Roman empire, it being the prerogative of the state to preserve or to exploit the mineral treasures of the land in a manner and at a rate best suited to the common concern. While the attitude of the state in this relation may change—for instance, a leasing system being preferred at one time and a selling system at another, as industrial conditions may require—the state yet always possesses the regal ownership of these resources; the right to take alike by escheat and forfeiture the title; to legislate in a manner which will reserve the exclusive right of the production and sale of minerals to the public, if private enterprise should disregard national needs, stand as a bar to progress or in any way operate against the best interest of the public.

Thus on June 18, 1907, a law was passed in Prussia reserving the searching and mining of coal and salts exclusively to the state. On May 25, 1910, the now famous "kali law" was enacted, regulating the production, delivery and price of potash salts, and there are, of course, a number of laws pertaining to the social side of mining industries, because mine workers, on account of the special hardships and dangers to which they are exposed, deserve the special care of a beneficent government.

Now, if the state owns and produces a

sufficient percentage of some commodity, for instance, the coal, the government can, of course, regulate and control the market, preventing cornering, demoralization and slaughtering of prices by offering its products at a lower price than the syndicate or withdrawing them from the market, as the case may be. Unfortunately in the case before us the Prussian state produces only about 20,000,000 tons, or 10 per cent of the total output of coal, an amount which is almost completely absorbed in fiscal iron and steel works, railroads, the navy and other public institutions; so that regulation by competition is impossible unless the sphere of the state's activity is extended.—Engineering Magazine.

THACKERAY'S PEOPLE ARE REAL

NATURALLY there is still much to be said about Thackeray and a bit of special pleading in the London National Review is worth citing. After remarking that the charge of sentimentality is now brought against a writer whose last generation heaped for his cynicism, the critic says:

"The best criticism I have heard of Thackeray's works was, oddly enough, my introduction to them. Years ago, in a certain house library at Eton, some boys were discussing, and I don't say adversely, the books in it, and one of them, pointing to the green volumes of Mr. Thackeray, said, 'Fancy anybody buying stuff like that.' To which another said, indignantly, 'They are very good books.' 'What are they about?' he was asked. 'About people,' he said. 'Like Mr. Pickwick's famous remark

Crane's "Hamlet" Unappreciated

When William H. Crane was younger and less discreet he had a vaunting ambition to play "Hamlet." So with his first profits he organized his own company and he went to an inland western town to give vent to his ambition and "try it on."

When he came back to New York a group of friends noticed that the actor appeared to be much downcast.

"What's the matter, Crane? Didn't they appreciate it?" asked one of his friends.

"They didn't seem to," he laconically answered the actor.

"Well, didn't they give any encouragement? Didn't they ask you to come before the curtain?" persisted the friend.

"Ask me?" answered Crane. "Man, they dared me!"—Ladies Home Journal.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Chinese School Days

When children begin to learn lessons, the alphabet—if they are so lucky as to be taught it—seems to have a great many letters in it. But fancy the dismay of the little Chinese child who finds that he has to learn, not an alphabet, but a separate and special sign for every word in the language. It takes him five years just to learn the necessary number of these characters—five years before he can read and write. It is as if a child who began our grammar school at the age of seven would be twelve years old before he could begin to study anything except his letters. Of course there is this advantage—the Chinese boy does not have to learn to spell. But fancy having to recognize a different character for every word we use! Fancy the mere labor of learning to copy out the characters, to say nothing of knowing them accurately and surely enough to read and write them!

Another queer thing about the Chinese language is that the same word may mean a great many different things, according to the accent it has as spoken. Now this must complicate the printed page yet more and make writing hard, even after one has learned to speak the words properly.

Good Reason

Lula was watching her mother working among the flowers. "Mamma, I know why flowers grow," she said; "they want to get out of the dirt."—Lippincott's.

Indian Names in Michigan

Arenac, Sanilac,
Huron and Mackinac,
Kalamazoo!
Ogemaw, Washtenaw,
Saginaw, too,
Chippewa, Ottawa,
Shiawassee,
Genesee, Manistee,
* Menominee.
Whoop for Muskegon
And Ontonagon,
Newaygo, Tuscola,
Osego, Alcona,
Alpena, Mecosta,
Osceola, Oscoda,
Leelanau, Keweenaw,
Also Cheboygan,
Petoskey, Missaukee
And Allegan,
Michigan.

—Ralph Schepers in Grand Rapids Press.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

ACROSTIC.

Acrostic of five words of five letters each which will read the same across and downward.

1. A person held in bondage.
2. What all the world loves.
3. The Latin name for a plant.
4. One of the planets.
5. To expunge.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

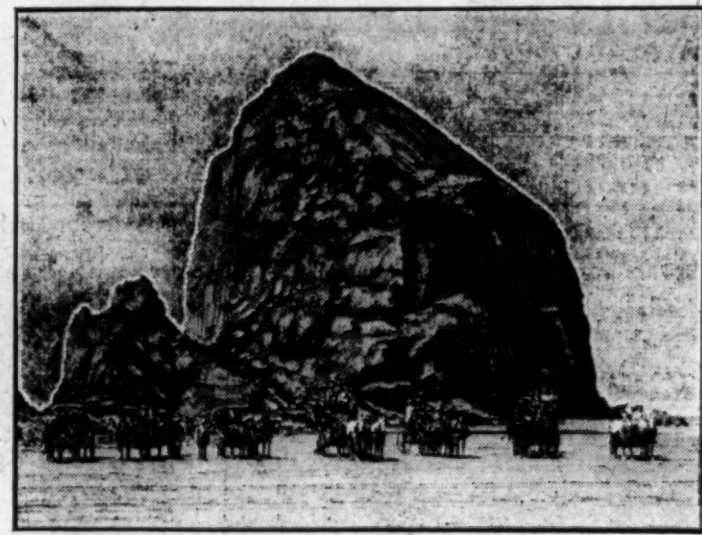
Tuba.

Some Conserved Voices

THERE is a series of quaint drawings that reproduce the old street vendors of London with their long-drawn singing cry spelled out as well as may be underneath. But a gentleman is doing better than this by the hawkers of the Paris pavements. He is going about with a phonograph catching the cries on the wing and recording them viva-voce for the study of future savants or the common curiosity. He lies in wait much as a gunner might, and when he hears the Parisian equivalent for "Rags and bottles," or "Strawberries," he leaps out upon the vender and compels him or her to sing or shout or ring a bell into the greedy maw of the receiver.

According to the London Telegraph the cries already registered include the birdseed man—reminder of the twittering cages in the shops along the Seine—the vegetable woman, the fishwife, the basketmaker, the off-clothes man, the window-pane mender, the flower men selling mimosa, and the shrill tenor who pieces together again "marble, alabaster and porcelain." Two cries resisted all the collector's blandishments or threats: the wife of the chair mender who gathers custom for her husband, and who was afraid that the gramophone was one of M. Bertillon's new anthropometric recording inventions, and the haughty and morose Hercules who walks groaning "Tonneaux, tonneaux!" as if his heart were breaking, and gets the better of you shamefully whenever you do sell him an empty cask. He passed on chanting "Tonneaux," and refused to take the slightest notice of the request for a record.

ROCK BEARS NAME OF HAYSTACK



HAYSTACK ROCK, AT ELK CREEK, ONE OF OREGON'S OCEAN SUMMER RESORTS.

OREGON is noted for a number of detached rocks, some of them giants in their isolation, which are scattered about various parts of the state. In the accompanying illustration is pictured Haystack rock, huge and bare, which stands on the shore of the Pacific at Elk creek, a resort on that part of the coast known as Clatsop beach. A few miles north of Elk creek and Haystack rock is Tillamook head, another of these huge rocks, near another noted summer resort of the Northwest seaside. This also is included in the general description of Clatsop beach. On the coast is still another enormous boulder called from its fancied resemblance, Hat rock. Inland and a few miles above Portland on the Columbia river is Castle rock, which, however, is not in Oregon but across the limiting river, the Columbia, in the state of Washington. One of the summer amusements indulged in by pleasure-seekers who go to the many fine beaches of the Oregon coast is coaching, and the tally-hos in the picture happened to be caught on their trip to the famous rock.

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Manners in School

Considerable discussion is being held lately over a question of teaching manners in the public schools. The courses are already overcrowded and the teachers are at their wits' end to know how to make the children love flowers and long division, draw with charcoal and mix a batch of biscuits, locate the north pole and the levator labii superioris aliquid, all in one morning. Yet the need for a pleasant deportment if one is to get on in the world whether in business or pleasure really makes the manners of the American school child of perhaps equal importance with his spelling, and certainly it is correlated to his use of English.

That American school children have had manners is primarily a home fault; and the teachers cannot do everything to correct what example at home unconsciously puts into the child's carriage and general bearing. Most persons reflect the manner of the persons with whom they associate—that is, manners are catching, whether good or bad. Teachers can do something by being themselves always courteous and if this courtesy springs from a real love of sweetness and light all the children will feel that influence.

Word to the Wealthy

Henry L. Higginson in the Atlantic Monthly: "To the strong man of great wealth the question may be put: 'What are you getting out of it?' 'A fine house, a country house, with gardens, horses, clothes, jewels, food of the best, plenty of good company, and the power to increase my pile.' That means pleasures but not happiness, not contentment of spirit, not the peace of mind which will follow thought and aid of others; it does not promote the cause of education, which is and must remain the keystone of civilization. Such a result is not true success. The question of true success is of world-wide interest, yet it remains unanswered. Socialism can give no reply, because it cripples and destroys individual effort—and individuals make the world. Government can do little, for it accomplishes far less than individuals. Education, which strengthens each unit and binds all together, can alone bring us in sight of our goal, and education may be immeasurably widened in extent and raised in value by our able men, who have conquered in their own field, and who are ready now to work for the common weal. Is not this the key to true success?"

Bavaria's King Generous to His Subjects

KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA, resolving to relieve the needs of one of his poor but brave aides-de-camp, sent him a small portfolio, bound like a book, in which were deposited 500 crowns. Some time afterward he met the officer and said to him: "Ah, well, how did you like the new work which I sent you?" "Excellent, sire," replied the colonel. "I read it with such interest that I expect the second volume with impatience." The king smiled, and when the officer's birthday arrived he presented him with another portfolio, similar in every respect to the first, but with these words engraved upon it: "This book is complete in two volumes."—Kansas City Star.

Panama Dwellings Cool

Probably the coolest form of dwelling in the torrid zone is the peasant's hut, with its high-peaked thatch roof and close-set bamboo, or even mud walls. It has no opening but the door, which often hinges at the top and sets out on props to form a kind of porch. It is generally placed in the shade of trees and often raised a few feet from the ground, allowing the air to pass beneath and through the bamboo flooring. Time and again I have slept comfortably in such a shack upon a cane or cord bedstead when the thermometer registered 90 degrees in the houses of the nearest city.

The interior of a Panama residence is seldom attractive, but the sacrifice in that respect is compensated for by comfort and cleanliness. In fact, the conditions are such that the greater the attainment in the direction of these latter desiderata the further from the first must the movement necessarily be. The walls of the rooms are so high that any attempt at embellishment is apt to produce an incongruous effect. Hangings which would catch dust and harbor insects are discontinued. Only the most necessary furniture is used and that of the severest type. The floors are bare, or may have a small rug or two upon them. Upholstering is wisely avoided in a hot and humid climate. The simple, cane-bottomed chairs of a parlor are invariably arranged in two precise rows across the room, with a suggestion of cold formality which belies the disposition of the occupants of the house.—Travel.

Lofty designs must close in like effects.—Browning.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

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GOAL OF PERFECTION

IT IS far easier to assume the attitude that perfection is unattainable than to set to work to obey the Christian command: "Be ye therefore perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Many times has the erroneous view been put forward that it would be highly presumptuous to aim at perfection, and so it would be, if perfection were humanly evolved, but it is evident that neither good nor goodness is in the making, since "God saw everything that He had made and behold it was very good." Perfection is spiritual, born of the Spirit. It can never be evolved out of evil, for imperfection can never beget perfection, nor vice versa. As a matter of fact, it is the quality of humility which gives to the enlightened Christian that clear spiritual perception which reveals spiritual perfection as the heritage of all mankind. To believe anything else would be to disbelieve the words of the Way-shower who said "The kingdom of God is within you." Jesus Christ was pure enough to see the spiritual goal always before him, and he was faithful in following it unflinchingly. He not only said, "I do nothing of myself," but he added, "With God all things are possible." So he combined in himself deep humility and his Father's spiritual power.

Christian Science is enabling its followers to hold to the inspired view of creation, to separate the chaff from the wheat and to thrust erroneous mortal beliefs back into nothingness. In proportion as this is done, perfection reappears fair, unmarred and wholly spiritual and God-made. There is no metamorphosis for either good or evil, for like begets like and no one need attempt the transformation of error into truth, vice into virtue nor mortality into immortality. In arithmetic the wrong figure is replaced by the right one, so, also, in all human problems wrong yields to right. In like manner the bad temper never turns into a good temper, nor does hatred turn into love, nor darkness into light. Let the one who seeks to reform himself turn and condemn the errors that hold him, separate himself from them utterly, and so doing he will gradually demonstrate the statement made by Jesus and intended for the practice of all: "I and my Father are one." Thus, as Mrs. Eddy says, "All things will continue to disappear, until perfection appears." (Science and Health, p. 353.) It is the experience of students of Christian Science that divine goodness flows into the sanctified human consciousness, in proportion to its cleansing, just as naturally as light shines into a room as soon as the blinds are drawn up. And where did the darkness go to? Nowhere, for it came from nowhere, being purely negative. God does not keep humanity waiting, once the doors have been opened for Him to enter. "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye King of glory shall come in." It is God who is giving and humanity must learn to receive.

Not content with merely advocating perfection, Christian Science gives to its followers the necessary modus operandi by means of which the goal can be reached. For example, it shows the imperative necessity for each individual to rid his consciousness of superstition, of

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From "A Glance Behind the Curtain"

Truth only needs to be for once spoke out,
And there's such music in her, such strange rhythm,
As makes men's memories her joyous slaves,
And clings around the soul, as the sky clings
Round the mute earth, forever beautiful,
And, if overclouded, only to burst forth
More all-embracingly divine and clear;
Get but the Truth once uttered, and 'tis like
A star new-born, that drops into its place,
And which, once circling in its placid round,
Not all the tumult of the earth can shake.

—James Russell Lowell.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, May 16, 1911

Standard Oil Decision

THE supreme court of the United States decides that the Standard Oil Company, as contended in behalf of the government, is an illegal combination, a monopoly in restraint of trade, and that it must be dissolved within six months. This decision does not carry with it condemnation of trusts, combinations or monopolies in general. It lays down no rule by which such organizations of capital may be judged beyond that of their reasonable compliance with the laws and their reasonable regard for the rights of the public. The Standard Oil decision deals only with the Standard Oil Company. It shows clearly that each corporation must stand upon its own bottom; each must be judged upon its own merits. There is no sweeping declaration in this decision against capital aggregated and employed in large undertakings; no radical prohibition or inhibition of aggregated intelligence, energy and enterprise, no menace to individual or corporate effort. All that is insisted upon is that those who engage in industrial or commercial enterprises upon an extraordinary scale, as well as those who do business along ordinary lines, shall keep within the limitations defined by the law. In the present case, the Sherman anti-trust law is the law; it is declared to be sound law; it is the law that has been violated by the Standard Oil Company, it is the law that all other trusts, combinations and monopolies must be careful—in the interest of the public as well as with regard to their own welfare—strictly to observe.

Before the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases arose the Sherman anti-trust law had been repeatedly construed by the supreme court of the United States so that the first meaning of the statute had been determined leaving it to be construed only in its application to particular cases. Therefore the importance of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases as precedents which would serve as guides to possible operations was greatly exaggerated, and this came about chiefly by the discussion in Wall street. The decision in the Standard Oil case makes no change in the rules declared of previous decisions except where it already modifies the first two decisions in which the anti-trust law was construed. In these cases which relate to the validity of certain freight traffic agreements the supreme court held that an agreement which in any degree restrains interstate commerce is illegal. This holding the court now modifies to the extent of saying that an agreement may be valid even if it does to some extent operate as a restraint of competition, if the degree of restraint is reasonable in view of the nature of the entire agreement, having regard to the benefits from it which may accrue to the public as well as to the possible elements of detriment.

In short, the decision in the Standard Oil case makes little or no change in the law as it was previously understood, but simply applies the law to the particular facts involved in the Standard Oil case. The net effect of the decision will be to assure the financial world that no change in the law is to be expected and that each of the corporations suspected of violating the law will need to be examined in detail in order to determine their validity. The department of justice will, no doubt, enter upon this inquiry without delay, but the work will be done with fairness, and there is no reason to expect that any injury to legitimate business will result.

If in the past the Standard Oil Company has entertained a doubt as to the legality of its methods or of its existence, this doubt must now be set at rest. It has been declared illegal by the highest judicial authority of the nation. If its tremendous interests and those of its shareholders are to be conserved it must immediately set to work to become legal, to conform to the provisions of the law whose constitutionality its lawyers have for so long a time questioned and fought. This phase of the case is settled. It will be well for the country if the counsels to which the Standard Oil Company shall hearken in this instance be calm and prudent and wise, for the Standard Oil corporation and its allied interests exercise a mighty influence over the industrial, commercial and financial life of the nation.

As to all other trusts, or combinations, or aggregations, the way seems clear enough. There may very likely be a determined attempt in certain quarters to misinterpret this decision, to leave the impression in the public mind that it is revolutionary and unsettling to the general business of the country. But the mass of the people can safely and confidently be assured that there is no basis for anxiety. No honest combination of capital—and it is admitted now on all hands that there can be such—need feel uneasiness or alarm. It may go about its business with full assurance of protection, so long as it keeps within the law. It can be menaced only from the inside; if its methods are not legal, if they are not righteous, then, and then only, need it be handicapped by fear.

The supreme court has rendered signal service to the country at this juncture by holding to the position that reasonableness must govern the operation of the law. We have passed the point where the law can be safely interpreted or enforced in accordance with its mere letter; we have reached the point where the spirit of a statute must be recognized and respected.

More as to Boylston Street

IF THE question had been asked of each one of the unusually large throngs which visited the Fens parkway on Sunday, "Do you favor reducing the area of this lovely tract and making its natural beauty more conventional by the construction of streets across it?" how few persons would have answered, "Yes!" Every day of the week there is ocular demonstration as to the steady gain in the affection of the people for this largest of the city's interior parks, but on Saturday and Sunday afternoons the evidence is especially convincing, and it is to be hoped that Governor Foss, with whom now rests the fate of this parkway, will make it his business to see the people who use their opportunities with delight and benefit, and that he will note how varied is the makeup of the throngs, and how diverse the sections of the city and the vocational callings and the social strata represented.

For the Fens provide the visitor with something more than nature in some of her more unconventional garbs. They have a touch of the wild and unspoiled that few parks so centrally located

have retained. But this is not all. Standing on the bridge over the stream and looking off toward the Gardner palace and swinging the eye along the horizon, the scene is not only attractive to one who enjoys a charming landscape foreground, but it is inspiring to a lover of architecture or to a citizen who believes in noble housing of beneficent institutions. New structures attract and hold the eye. Foundations or partially completed buildings are prophetic of yet other architectural enrichment. On all sides there are signs of coming adornment of the city, more imposing and beautiful than was dreamed of by Boston in her prim Puritan days. It therefore is the more incomprehensible why some of those persons who own land in the region are endeavoring to mar it, when its beauty is an asset that predestines the territory to such development as is possible nowhere else in the city, and that is bound to make it one of the most imposing regions of educational and philanthropic institutions that the country possesses. Viewed even from the standpoint of policy and of dollars and cents, it is time now to begin to make less attractive a portion of the city where splendid development is now assured by decisions already made as to institutional sites?

There is another feature of the demand for reduction of the area of this park and construction of new highways across it. It is an encroachment on the playgrounds and uplift centers of the entire city. A concession here will establish a precedent that can hardly fail, later, to work harm elsewhere in the metropolitan system. Consequently the protest against the measure that should have been made to the Legislature, but which now must go to the Governor, should not be left to those who use the Fens or who are especially interested in the adjacent territory. It should come from all who profit by or who believe in the park system. The West End and Dorchester are indirectly if not directly affected, in view of the precedent that may be established if Governor Foss does not use his veto power.

There is an irony in the situation that just at a time when the great, ongoing movement for city planning is holding its annual convention in Philadelphia, the delegates from Boston should have to report that a city which led the country in establishing an adequate and inclusive metropolitan park system should be threatened by legislative action that will mutilate a park that in the course of time will be in the very heart of the city; and that such action is being taken against the advice of those most competent to determine issues of city planning, and is the result of a combination of interests representing the few, who asked legislative aid in securing what they believe will be their immediate pecuniary profit, and who subordinate the welfare of the many to their desires. If Governor Foss is consistent with his political program, by which he came to office, he will think of the many rather than of the few.

Watching the Stage

NO CENSOR in the United States exercises any such control of the plays put on the boards as is asserted by authority of law in Great Britain by an official holding office from the King. There are no classic traditions conserved by a variety of influences, as in France, which tend to establish certain standards of achievement both in technique and style and that consciously or unconsciously affect the product of playwrights and keep them within bounds established by the experience of the past. Nor has the United States as its titular head a person prone to impose his opinions respecting plays upon the public and upon producing managers. All that exists in this country to exert a curbing influence is the honest opinion of the dramatic critic—when he is allowed to be honest—the regard which the manager may have of laws against impropriety on the stage, and the decline of patronage which sometimes follows an exceptionally flagrant play and lessens box-office receipts for a season.

But first-class, competent and independent dramatic critics are not numerous even in the larger centers of population; and it often requires considerable prodding to induce courts to take action where the moral influence of a play is questioned; while, as for diminished box-office receipts being a warning against the salacious play, it often happens that attack is the best advertisement a play can have.

Two years ago some wise folk in and about Chicago decided to bring into the field of dramatic criticism the element of amateur service, and to select from the most competent theatergoers with high ideals a group that would act as samplers, drama-tasters and censors in a modest way. The response was immediate from parents, educators, adults responsible for the welfare of children and lovers of literature and the stage who were craving guidance in their choice of wholesome and well-constructed plays. This demand was found to be general, and the helpful bulletins of the Drama League of Chicago now go far and wide through the central West.

Now Boston, formerly one of the most critical of American cities in its patronage of the stage, but of late years not so constant to the best as it used to be, has decided to form a league similar to the one in Chicago; and its influence, no doubt, will be felt throughout New England. In Boston as in Chicago the league will give tersely judgment on plays within twenty-four hours after they are produced; and it will also carry on a form of educational work that will train those who utilize the literature put forth to know some of the fundamentals of dramatic construction and production so that these students can in time form their own judgments more intelligently. Ability to render this latter service is made possible by the fact that Professor Baker of the department of dramatic literature at Harvard University is president and can guide the society in this path.

The projectors of the Boston society have been wise in enlisting such a variety of elements as are represented in the official board, and to an even greater extent in the several hundred early applicants for membership. When to parents, educators, clergymen, social settlement workers there are added dramatic critics, theater managers and formal students of the history and technique of the drama, a combination is attained which can be trusted to devise a broad policy that will endure, and that will not fail by attempting the impossible. A society so constituted must affect the standards of judgment of a large number of people who will turn to its bulletins for advice, and will patronize the theaters accordingly. And the patronage of this group will be worth catering for, even if it involves a more restricted choice of plays staged. Thus the league will invite reform.

NO WONDER that foreigners experience difficulty in acquiring an intelligent knowledge of English when they are told, for instance, that New York's new baseball grandstand will seat 50,000 persons. Is not this to be a grand seat rather than a grandstand?

What One Book Can Do

THAT the printed word, when written boldly, sincerely, in behalf of a righteous cause, is as powerful for good in our days as it has been throughout all history becomes at intervals strikingly evident to all humanity. The books that have influenced the world most in the past and the books that are influencing the world most in the present are not so many but that the average man and woman may call them by name. Additions to the list are not frequent, and when a new one gives promise of taking rank among them it is certain to be received with thanksgiving. There have been epoch-making books. There have been books of tremendous present power for good that, having accomplished their mission, have ceased to hold a place in the world's greatest literature. Just where Norman Angell's "The Great Illusion" will stand ten, twenty, a hundred years from now it is impossible to say. It is only necessary to inquire into the progress of the international peace movement to see that the book is exerting a marvelous influence over the minds of men today.

It is said that this book has already been printed in eight languages. Ambassadors and ministers have quoted from it. It has been heard of in the court of King George and in the Assembly of France. Sir Edward Grey could find in it a passage appropriate to his theme at the Argentine centenary celebration. The volume has been brought to the attention of the Emperor of Germany. People of all shades of political and economic belief find in it something to ponder. And yet it is questionable if it contains a solitary idea that has not been advanced and dealt with frequently in discussions of the universal peace question during the last twenty-five years. Its value seems to be derived from the fact that, like Mrs. Stowe's famous work, it appears in the full ripeness of time. A world which was talking war a few short years ago, which was measuring everything by the standards of force, which could see nothing beyond the glamour and pageantry of militarism, is now ready to take a book in its hand and give itself over to the study of the other side of the question.

THERE is talk again of discontinuing the coinage of \$2.50 gold pieces, but it can hardly have much interest for the millions who never see the coin.

THE new Hamburg-American Atlantic liner now under construction will be 881 feet in length. Its commander's bridge will be seventy-seven feet above the water level. The company's flag will fly 208 feet above the sea. The ship will have no funnels. It will have no boilers. It will be steamless. Its propellers will be operated by explosion engines. It will be a magnificent craft, but one of the strangest that has ever crossed the ocean. The company that is investing a modern fortune in its building is one of the most conservative, if one of the most enterprising, in the world. It may be taken for granted that the project of constructing a steamless vessel was not entered upon hastily or without thorough investigation of the gas engine in its higher stage of development. It is said that until one was planned for this ship no explosion engine of proved efficiency and security and power equal to the requirements of a vessel of great tonnage was ever designed. It follows as a matter of course that, if the motor of the big Hamburg-American shall come up to expectations, all other ocean-going vessels will eventually abandon the steam engine.

It is impossible thus early to estimate the cost of operation under the new system, so far as fuel consumption is concerned, but it is known now as well as it ever can be that the saving in internal space will be immense. It will mean, also, great economy in labor. It will mean cleanliness. So far as the new vessel is concerned, it will not, perhaps, mean greater speed, for the breaking of existing records is not the end the company has in view. Nevertheless, there is just as much reason to look for development along speed lines in the new type of Atlantic liners as there is to look for improvement in any other direction. It is inconceivable that the first motor-propelled vessel should stand for the highest achievement of inventive genius or constructive skill in this department of effort; it will do much in merely pointing the way.

THE St. Petersburg aviation meet shows that Russian progress is not behind the progress of other nations.

IN HIS address at the eleventh annual dinner of the American Booksellers Association in New York the other night, Daniel Frohman said that what the theater needs today is more writers, more authors, more men with new ideas. It is proper that attention should be directed to the fact that he did not say the theater needs more manuscripts, and yet it is difficult to see how an increase of producers can fail to be followed by an increase of production. There has probably never been a successful writer of fiction who has not been ambitious at one time or another to be a successful dramatist. The aspiration is perfectly legitimate and highly commendable. But the successful book writer very soon learns that the publisher is far more prompt in handling his manuscript than the manager; that, while he can, under ordinary circumstances, get a reasonably early reading for copy prepared to go between covers, he must put up with long delays and perhaps eventual rejection of copy prepared for the stage.

It is true that the publisher does not take so great a risk as the metropolitan theatrical manager in producing the work of a new writer. Many conditions arise to make the production of really meritorious dramatic work uncertain, except when it comes from the hands of a playwright of recognized standing. Often manuscripts lie for months in the hands of the theater play-readers before any report is made to the writer. Meanwhile, manuscript submitted to publishers at the same time is in book form and on the counters of the booksellers. Not always, but in the great majority of cases, the book writer's ambition to write for the stage is cooled, and maybe destroyed, by hope deferred.

Dramatic writing would be greatly stimulated by speedier action on the part of theatrical managers. In like manner would the interests of the drama be conserved. New writers and new ideas are, indeed, very much needed in the profession to which Mr. Frohman belongs. But this need will hardly be met by adherence to a policy that repels rather than invites the genius of the hour.

Steamless Atlantic Liners

Dramatic Writers Wanted